

INTRODUCING GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN MELONS

For Free Distribution

This new variety of melon originated in Ohio, and was introduced by The Guide into Western Canada. Golden Champlain melon has proved to be the earliest ripening good melon grown, and the seed is still high in price.

Seeds planted in the open ground on May 24, will produce beautiful melons by the middle of August. It can be grown anywhere in the prairie provinces, and the necessary shelter can be easily provided even on the open prairie. This seed will be sent with complete instructions for successful growing to the first 200 people who qualify for it.

What To Do

On almost every farm there is usually enough surplus equipment lying idle to hold an auction sale. Among our 80,000 readers there are hundreds needing cultivators, potato seeders, mowers, fencing equipment, brooders, spare parts for engines, machinery repairs and dozens of other things used on the farm. A little ad. in the classified section at the end of The Guide, will sell any of these things at a nice profit, and will accomplish the job in a hurry.

Readers who send us a "Little Guide Ad." before May 15, to appear in any issue during May or June, will receive a package of Golden Champlain seeds, that if planted according to instructions, will produce from 50 to 100 luscious cantaloupes.



The Golden Champlain Melon

This is the earliest of the better quality, pink-meated melons.

We Are Also
Offering
\$18-In Cash Prizes-\$18
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to the new advertiser (a new advertiser is anyone who has not used the Farmers' Market Place for two years) obtaining the best results from his advertisement. Simply keep a record of the number of letters received in reply to your ad.—let us know the total value of what you have for sale, and how soon it was sold. Advertisers will have until July 30 to send in their results. To the new advertisers obtaining the best results three prizes will be awarded as follows:

First Prize\$10.00
Second Prize 5.00
Third Prize 3.00

The prizes will be awarded partly on the results obtained and partly on the completeness of the information sent in.

We Expect To Be Flooded
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Five thousand Guide readers find "Little Guide Ads." their most profitable investment. There is room for 25,000 readers to profit by this inexpensive method of marketing. The cost is only a few cents a word. If you have never written a "Little Guide Ad." before, read some of those listed in the Farmers' Market Place. You will find rates and other information on page 54. Take a piece of paper and write your ad. NOW. Be sure to state when you want it to appear, sign your name and address and send it with a remittance to cover, to the Seed Department.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

By-elections strengthen position of Government—Forthcoming budget expected to contain some important changes—Look for reduction of duty on cars—
Make little headway with revaluation of soldier settlers' land

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—The House was adjourned for the Easter recess on March 31, with the honors decidedly in favor of the government and its allies, in respect to the session as it has so far progressed. There can be little doubt that the tactics of the official Conservative opposition, under the leadership of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, have throughout been aimed at an early defeat of the administration in order that another dissolution might be brought about and another general election be precipitated, with the election machinery in the expert hands of the Conservatives. This design has been unquestionably defeated. If, by reason of obstructionist tactics persisted in, the official opposition drives the government to the point where patience ceases to be a virtue, and to the decision that another general election is the only means by which a deadlock may be broken, it is fairly certain that His Excellency the Governor-General will grant the right of dissolution to the government.

Election More Remote

There is, today, however, little prospect of any dissolution. The government has won four by-elections since the somewhat unsatisfactory general election of October last, and the somewhat shattered cabinet has been considerably strengthened. It is true that three of the four seats opened were more or less "chosen ground." Bagot, in Quebec, was vacated by the untimely death of the recently-elected Liberal candidate, Mr. Bagot. But the re-election of his successor, Mr. Morin, was contested at the instigation of Mr. Meighen, and by one of his former lieutenants and minister, Hon. A. Fauteux. Mr. Meighen, who had refrained from entering Quebec at all during the general election, took an active part in the by-election in Bagot, preaching his Hamilton policy on the question of participation in future wars. The people of Bagot listened to him with the utmost courtesy—but refused to vote for his policy or his candidate.

So much for the by-elections. The governmental departments are now fairly well manned, and the business of government could be carried on quite competently with a little more coordination, and without any more ministers. It is unlikely that there will be any more by-elections for some time.

The government faces the re-assembling of parliament after the recess, with considerably increased prestige, and with a fair certainty of going through the session and putting the legislative program into effect, snap votes precipitated by the opposition from time to time notwithstanding.

Coming Budget Centre of Interest

Speculation during the past week in parliament has particularly centred around the forthcoming budget of Hon. James Robb, minister of finance. It has been more or less taken for granted that the government, by reason of the fact that it has appointed an advisory tariff board in the persons of Right Hon. George P. Graham, Alfred Lambert and D. G. McKenzie, would refrain from any changes in the tariff until such time as the board had an opportunity of investigating the various phases of the tariff question. From present indications, however, the 1926 budget of Mr. Robb will be one of the most radical in many years.

It may be stated with authority in the first place, that there will be a very considerable reduction in the income tax, either along the lines of further exemptions from taxation, or along the lines of reduction in the actual impost, the general impression is that the government contemplates decreases in this tax, which will benefit in particular the heads of large families. Whether the proposed reduc-

tions in tax will apply to this year's or last year's incomes has not yet been decided.

May Cut Duty on Cars

There has been considerable speculation as to the possibility of a decrease in the customs duties on automobiles and motor trucks. The question was precipitated during the present session by the motion of Coote, of Macleod, which called for a reduction. Mr. Coote's resolution was not pressed to a vote, but was accorded marked support from various sides of the House. It will be recalled that last session Mr. Coote presented the very same motion to the House, and that it was only defeated by a vote of 86 to 67. Among those who voted for the resolution on that occasion were Messrs. Baxter, Doucet, Hanson, Ross (Kingston), and Donald Sutherland, on the Conservative side; Liberals, with the exception of Messrs. Martel (Hants), and Carroll, of Cape Breton, voted against the motion on general principles. Since that time a general election has been held, in the course of which the Liberal members representing the seats in which the automobile industry of Canada is being carried on, were all defeated.

Present House More Favorable

Last session Mr. Coote's resolution was supported by Campbell, of MacKenzie, who declared that the customs tariff on automobiles should be reduced from 35 to 25 per cent., and that the revenue lost thereby could be made up by the imposition of an additional excise tax of 10 per cent. Mr. Campbell, however, didn't believe that this additional tax should be imposed on low-priced cars. On that occasion Hon. James Robb declared that if the revenue now being earned on automobiles was reduced the duties on other commodities must be increased.

Liberals have met in caucus on this subject since and it is said on good authority that the great majority are in favor of cutting the present customs duties on automobiles and motor trucks in half.

It is also predicted that the receipts tax will be abolished. This tax has been regarded generally as a source of irritation, though it has brought to the federal treasury an annual revenue of about \$3,000,000.

Soldiers' Settlement Re-valuation

The week in parliament has been exceedingly dull and uninteresting. During the week the minister of interior has worked hard against very considerable opposition in an endeavor to press through the House a bill for the re-valuation of lands under the soldiers' settlement scheme. The government's proposal was attacked at various angles, particularly by Conservative members. Hannesson, of Selkirk, contended that a small committee of the House should be appointed to confer on the bill. Hon. Charles Stewart believed that parliament was competent to judge the question. The House, after considering the bill at all angles reported progress, without having made any progress whatsoever.

During the past fortnight the government succeeded in securing sanction for the passing of an interim supply bill, covering one-twelfth of the estimates for the fiscal year now commenced—an achievement of some significance in view of the hitherto apparent intention of the Conservative opposition to hold up business entirely and to force the government to the country. During the week, also, Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P. for South-east Grey, secured the unanimous sanction of the House, at the conclusion of a convincing and logical speech, for a resolution providing that wages should be granted to inmates of Canadian penitentiaries for productive labor employed in the manufacture of articles required by the state.

TIRES

Cords Guaranteed

	Stand.	Overs.	Tubes
30x3½	\$10.70	\$12.00	\$2.20
31x4	17.60	22.45	3.70
32x4	20.50	24.80	3.85
33x4	21.15	25.60	3.90
34x4	21.85	27.00	4.00
32x4½	26.95	33.70	5.20
33x4½	28.50	35.00	5.35
34x4½	29.00	35.75	5.55
35x5	39.70	46.00	7.30
37x5		47.00	7.00
29x4/40		16.00	3.60
31x4/40		18.00	4.00

30x3½ Cords, \$8.95
Tubes 1.75

Battery 6V. Hard Rubber
Box \$12.75

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Because it SAVES All the GRAIN

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of the
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Built into every Nichols & Shepard Thresher are the famous 4 Threshermen. They are the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers that send all the grain to the wagon box, none to the straw pile. The tilting feeder makes the cylinder easy to reach.

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Send to us for our new book, "How a Good Thresher is Built" that tells you the story of the 4 Threshermen—it is full of real threshing facts.



—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Guide Classified ads. produce profitable results—Try one yourself.

FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Final Results Show Remarkable Ability Displayed by Prize Winners

The answer to the first puzzle was 4,906, as announced in the February 10 and February 17 issues of The Guide. The second puzzle, known as the "Tie Breaker," was sent to all those who solved the first puzzle correctly. Most of the contestants wisely took all the time they were allowed on the second puzzle, hence, we were unable to check the solutions and complete our records in time to announce the prize winners in the April 1 issue. As we announced during the early stages of the contest, J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, R. S. Law, Secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited, and K. Drennan, Manager of the John Scott and Company, Chartered Accountants, were the three judges appointed to examine all contest records, and make sure no mistakes were made in drawing up the Prize List. You will find their certificate on page 34.

The Closest Race

Someone when asked, "What is the closest race on earth?" replied, "The Scotch!" We beg to differ with them, and believe you will agree after examining the prize list that this contest is the closest race on record, and the honors were evenly divided amongst all nationalities. Of the first seven prize winners, V. J. McNair and Mrs. A. McConnell, were born in New Brunswick. We believe Bob Wishart is prairie born and bred; D. J. Dunbar hails from Old Ontario; H. B. Myers originated in the State of Virginia, while J. J. Froese and Isaac Friesen are Canadian born descendants of parents who came from Southern Europe.

Amongst the list of prize winners you will find several cases where one or more contestants are tied. The first four on the prize list each obtained the same solution, but all of them voted to divide the prize money. This will be done and the amount each will receive is listed below. In some cases contestants with exactly the same grand total made entirely different chains. As a very large majority voted in favor of dividing the prize money in case of "Ties," this is the way the matter has been handled. Some of the contestants working on the "Tie Breaker" thought it was impossible to obtain a solution with a grand total of more than two hundred thousand (200,000), yet you will see that all the prize winners were able to find a chain giving them a higher total than the number stated above.

Comments from the Prize Winners

As soon as the first few prize winners were known The Guide wired them, asking for a photo and telling them of their success. The following letters are the replies we received. Mr. McNair, whose name appears first on the prize list, is modest and does not crave publicity. He says he has nothing wonderful to say about himself, but we join with every last contestant in according him the honor he has so well won. Part of his brief letter is here given:

"Received your wire today, and was glad to hear that I was fortunate to win \$900 of the prize money. I thank you exceedingly. I have not any snap of myself that I would care to have printed in a paper with as large a circulation as yours. At present I am farming in Alberta under the S. S. B., with a fair amount of success.

"Although the prize was worthy of it I do not crave publicity, but in closing wish to sincerely thank you again."—V. J. McNair.

Manitoba won 25; Saskatchewan 51, and Alberta 24 of the Regular Prizes. As there were more than twice as many contestants from Saskatchewan than from either of the other provinces, the number of prizes which Saskatchewan won corresponds with the number of contestants.

MRS. McCONNELL



Of the four persons tied for the first prize, two live in Saskatchewan and two in Alberta. Each of the four are separated by hundreds of miles of broad prairie, but this only makes it all the more remarkable that they should have succeeded in finding exactly the same solution. The following interesting note was received from the person whose name appears second on the prize list:

"I found the puzzle in itself to be sufficiently interesting to compensate for any effort put forth in locating the missing links, even had their been no substantial prize awaiting the winner. The three most important factors in getting results were patience, application and time."—BOB WISHART.

R. WISHART



Four contestants obtained this solution and tied for the first prize. Each is awarded one-quarter the cash value of the first four prizes. Odd numbers total 102,236; even numbers total 102,236—Grand total 204,472.

GRAND PRIZE WINNERS

Name	Address	Answer	Value of Prize
V. J. McNair	Delia, Alta.	204,472	\$901.25
R. Wishart	Hamton, Sask.	204,472	901.25
Mrs. A. McConnell	Vanrenna, Alta.	204,472	871.25
D. J. Dunbar	Huntoon, Sask.	204,472	762.50
H. B. Myers	McGee, Sask.	204,188	200.00
J. J. Froese	Winkler, Man.	203,840	112.50
Isaac Friesen	Winkler, Man.	203,840	100.00

Eighth to One Hundredth Prize Winners

203,652—M. Copeland, Emerson.....\$52.50	202,868—S. W. Schumacher,
203,652—J. Bone, Ridpath.....52.50	Claresholm.....\$15.00
203,652—G. C. Lassell, Chauvin.....52.50	202,784—W. H. Shafer, St. Vital.....15.00
203,652—S. Dingle, Holdfast.....52.50	202,768—B. Edie, Winnipeg.....15.00
203,652—V. Stakeson, Limerick.....52.50	202,768—W. B. Harvey, Winnipeg.....15.00
203,652—Ed. Crain, Fortier.....52.50	202,768—A. K. Somerville, Ver-
203,376—W. F. Margaron, Inkster.....50.00	million.....15.00
203,288—Mrs. H. A. Ruff, Ayles-	202,768—R. Saville, Islay.....15.00
bury.....25.00	202,786—H. Vinclette, Fortier.....15.00
203,140—S. Anderson, Dubuc.....25.00	202,660—A. D. Morgan, Blackdale.....15.00
203,108—H. Monsen, Spiritwood.....25.00	202,660—E. Grant, Fortier.....15.00
203,088—C. H. Kelly, Landis.....25.00	202,640—L. C. Bell, Bladworth.....15.00
203,072—C. Froese, Winkler.....25.00	202,640—C. F. Patterson, Youngs-
203,072—I. W. Enns, Winkler.....25.00	town.....15.00
203,024—S. Coldwell, Pollockville.....25.00	202,640—R. Gordanier, Youngs-
202,992—T. S. Dundass, Lashburn.....25.00	town.....15.00
202,968—Wm. Horner, Reston.....25.00	202,628—R. Haddow, Willmar.....15.00
202,948—A. G. Smith, Major.....20.00	202,592—J. C. Williams, Suther-
202,948—T. McNally, Major.....20.00	land.....15.00
202,948—H. R. Everitt, Smiley.....20.00	202,592—G. G. Harty, Instow.....15.00
202,948—Mrs. R. H. Gilmour,	202,552—A. Novakovski, Melville.....13.33
Crystal City.....20.00	202,552—W. Novakovski, Melville.....13.33
202,940—N. Dallas, Wawota.....15.00	202,552—S. Novakovski, Waldron.....13.33
202,940—V. B. Cressman, Lashburn.....15.00	202,548—Mrs. J. H. Brierley, Gren-
202,924—D. G. Rogers, Wawota.....15.00	fell.....10.00
202,920—A. Esson, McGee.....15.00	202,488—D. Linklater, Willmar.....10.00
202,916—E. Stauffer, Tofteld.....15.00	202,488—R. L. Leggett, Willmar.....10.00
202,872—Geo. Rich, Craik.....15.00	202,488—M. McLellan, Foxwarren.....10.00

Turn to Page 34 for remainder of Prize List

The "Tie-breaker" Explained

For the benefit of those who did not have an opportunity to work on the second puzzle we will explain the method by which the solution was to be obtained. Selecting any group of figures at the top of the chart, and taking in at least three groups of figures, but not more than five groups in each section, the contestant worked towards the bottom of the chart. As you will see by the prize-winning chain below contestants were allowed to go either to the right or to the left but were not

allowed to turn backwards at any point in the chain. After returning from the bottom of the chart to the top and joining the last group of figures to the first group, the contestants totalled all odd numbers and all even numbers in their chain, and subtracted the smaller total from the larger. By juggling various sections of the chain several contestants were able to make their odd and even numbers total the same. The prize winners were then decided by the highest grand total in the chain.

It took a great deal of patience and hard work to get a good solution, but as Sydney E. Martin, of Lavenham, Man., a non-prize winner, stated, "Beneath those groups of figures which at first sight were rather staggering, there was a lot of pleasure hidden." Many contestants got a real thrill when they found they were able to make their odd and even totals the same.

Our readers might well ask why Saskatchewan and Alberta contestants were successful in winning the larger portion of the "Grand" prizes. If anyone can offer an explanation we should be glad to receive it, for it is a mystery to us. We have read Mrs. A. McConnell's letter with much interest because she gives the factors which she thinks were responsible for her success. We cannot find among them any qualifications that were not possessed by Manitoba contestants. She lives on a home-stead in the Peace River district, and looks after two boys, ages three and one in her spare moments.

"I was indeed most pleased to learn by telegram that I am one of the winners in your contest. My success in solving the 'Tie Breaker' has been due entirely to concentrated effort, coupled with an honest respect for the 'other fellow's' ability. Indeed, not until I had solved the puzzle four times did I consider the result my best effort, and the total large enough to compete successfully with the 'other fellow's' best."

—MRS. A. McCONNELL.

D. J. Dunbar, the fourth member of the quartette tied for the first prize, lives at Huntoon, in Southern Saskatchewan. His letter will no doubt interest Guide

readers:

"You certainly gave us a thrill Saturday, when we received your lettergram. I was not expecting it. You surely had a wonderful 'Tie Breaker.' It nearly scared me the first time I looked at it, but was not as bad as it looked. I made several chains but put most of my time on the chain with the highest total, and I never worked so hard in my life. I had to try every possible way and make several changes in the chain before I finally got it to come to zero.

"I think a figure puzzle is the best kind for the prairie producer as every one has an equal chance. We farmers have only a pencil and paper to work with, and cannot be expected to compete with a man who has an assistant and an adding machine to help him."

D. J. DUNBAR.



D. J. DUNBAR

The second best solution was sent in by H. B. Myers, whose photo and letter are printed herewith:

"Your contest editor

mentioned somewhere that patience and perseverance was all that was necessary. In my own case perseverance formed 99 per cent. of the elements of success—patience, luck and ability the balance. I wish to congratulate the first winners in this contest, also the other winners in the order of their rank; and to the management I desire especially to express my confidence in the fair and impartial manner in which this interesting contest was conducted."—H. B. MYERS.



H. B. MYERS

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ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Co-op. Accepts Pool Offer

After a two-day debate delegates decide to sell out to the Pool by a vote of 366 to 77---By R. D. Colquette

FOUR hundred and forty-five accredited delegates from 451 locals; 443 ballots cast; no spoiled ballots; 366 votes for; 77 votes against; required to carry the sale, 75 per cent.; in favor of sale, 82.6 per cent.

That, in one sentence, is the result of months of negotiation between the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd., in arriving at the sixth and final draft of the pool's offer to buy the Co-op.'s grain-handling facilities; of a month's discussion of the offer in every co-op. local, every store, garage, elevator office and farm home, or anywhere else in the province where two or more farm folks were gathered together; and finally of two days and two nights keen and sometimes none too orderly debate of the whole question in the special meeting of co-op. delegates on April 9 and 10, in Regina.

The meeting was called for Friday, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. On Thursday, the train arriving in Regina poured out delegates from every nook and corner of the province. Not only duly-elected delegates, but also scores of visiting delegates, all there to participate in or listen to the discussion of one of the most important questions that the organized farmers of the province have been called upon

The sale of the grain-handling facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, involves the transfer of 451 country elevators, two terminals at Port Arthur, the lease on the world's largest terminal, owned by the Canadian National Railways, also at Port Arthur, and a transfer elevator at Buffalo nearing completion. There is also included the Farmers' Building, in Regina, with all office furniture and supplies. The total amount involved in the transaction is estimated as being in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. The first payment of \$500,000 has already been made. A further payment of \$1,500,000 will be made on August 1. The purchasing company assumes the vendor's obligations to the Saskatchewan government and agrees to pay \$1,000,000, with interest at 6 per cent. each year until paid. The valuation of the properties is to be made by a board of arbitrators, with no allowance for goodwill.

President Mills read the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the Co-op., empowering the directors to enter negotiations with the pool directors, and assured the delegates that the directors had faithfully carried out their instructions. The full text of the pool offer was read by R. M. Johnson. Some competition then developed for the honor of presenting the resolution of acceptance. Finally, the resolution of M. L. Bristow, Southey, seconded by Dr. Hopkins, Silverton, was accepted. J. E. Paynter, Tantallon, offered an amendment. A motion to proceed with the consideration of the offer, clause by clause, called forth a demonstration for an immediate vote on the main question. President Mills firmly but tactfully held out against such precipitous action, and finally won his point (and the gratitude of all present in cooler moments) for reasoned consideration of a question of such magnitude, though practically every delegate present came knowing how he was going to vote. The directors were called upon to state their position on the question. Five, Maharg, Johnson, Mills, Williams and Orchard definitely opposed acceptance. Robinson did not advise either way. Three, Ketcheson, McKenzie and Riley supported the sale. Many delegates supported and some opposed acceptance from the floor and from the platform. The suggestion of a secret ballot was vigorously voted down, and a recorded vote called for. Finally the decision was made as recorded in the first paragraph, and at 6.15 p.m. the chairman of the committee of scrutineers made the results known. At times the meeting was very hard to handle, but President Mills never lost his patience or good humor, and his very evident fairness and firmness at all times prevented the meeting from getting out of control for more than a few minutes at a time.

The Paynter Amendment

After the disposal of the preliminaries, as previously outlined, at the official meeting on Friday morning, Mr. Paynter introduced his amendment. It was in two parts. The first part among other things required that a payment of \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,500,000 be made by July 31; that half the elevator deductions and all the profits of the system be devoted to paying the balance until the debt to the Co-op. be discharged; and that the value of the system as a going concern be recognized. The second part was to authorize the directors, in case the Pool Elevators Ltd. did not wish to thus amend their offer, to offer to lease the Co-op. system for a period of seven years with a cancellation privilege at

the end of the present contract period.

The question of the legality of the amendment was raised by the president, and he requested time to get a legal opinion on the matter. Later in the proceedings he announced that the legal opinion was that the first part of the amendment was in order, but that the suggestion of a lease was an alternative proposal, and under the conditions in which the meeting was called it must be ruled out.

Mr. Paynter accepted the decision and several times attempted to get the platform to speak to his amendment without being able to do so. Calls came for the directors to state their views, and finally it was agreed that Mr. Paynter should have the platform after they had finished. When finally the time came he stated that fires were being kindled all over the prairies that might destroy the farmers' movement. The offer, he claimed, did not bind future directors of the pool elevators, and there was \$3,500,000 of the purchase price that was not fully assured. His proposal of using half the reductions was eminently fair, as in a poor crop year less would have to be paid. He likened the Co-op. and the pool to a mother and daughter, and said all his proposal meant was that the mother should take a rest while the daughter was taking full charge of the housework. At the end of seven years, if the daughter preferred it, she could let the mother take charge again. The amendment was later withdrawn to clear the way for the vote on the main issue.

The Chief Points at Issue

It is impossible in the limits of a few columns of space, to record all that was said or refer to all the speakers who ably took part in the debate. One of the chief points at issue was the restrictions placed upon the arbitrators in Clause 31 of the offer, in which it is stated that "in determining the value of the said property no allowance shall be made for any value as a going concern; nor for anything in the nature of goodwill; nor shall the profits, earnings or earning capacity of the said properties, either as individual units or as a whole, be considered." This was interpreted by opponents of the offer to be unjust to the non-pool shareholders.

Another question of importance was that of the adequacy of the cash payment and the assurances of the continuation of payments after the next sign-up. The delegates were assured by President Mills that the offer was the result of months of negotiations between the directorates of the two companies, and that the offer as presented was the sixth draft. R. M. Johnson stated that the offer in its present form

was sent by the pool as its last and final word.

Statement of Directors

R. M. Johnson was the first director to state his position. He began by assuring those present that he was a whole-hearted supporter of the pool in every particular except its elevator policy. There was no way in which he could see that the present service of the company to the pool could be improved. The statement had been broadcast that the company had not delivered grain promptly enough to enable the pool to take full advantage of premiums. This was a misrepresentation of the facts of the case. There had never been a day when the delivery of pool grain had not been up to or over the receipts. With the Co-op. removed, so that it would no longer be a buffer between the pool and the old line companies, the pool would be face to face with its hereditary enemies. With the heavy deductions to be made the pool would be at a disadvantage of three to four cents per bushel when the inevitable struggle came, perhaps on a market that was much lower than it was today. The consolidation should come after the next sign-up, and if the pool got from 70 to 90 per cent., he would be with them in effecting the consolidation.

W. Robinson, Ituna, said that all now realized that there were two sides

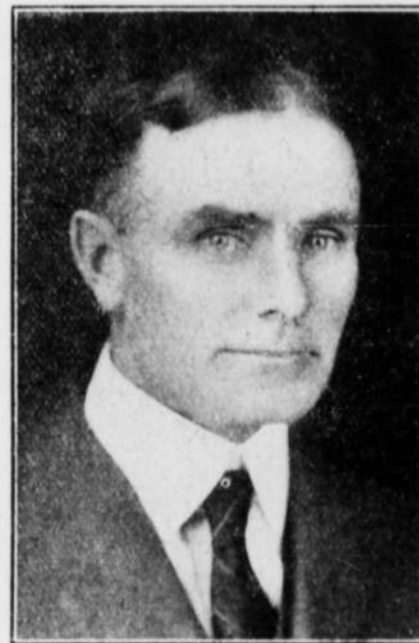


W. C. Mills
President, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

to decide. They were there in hundreds, why wait until morning to have a meeting? Someone suggested getting the city hall and having one. Hon. Geo. Langley was communicated with and he agreed to give an address. The local papers announced it. By 8.30 the body of the capacious hall was packed. The meeting was held and it was a real meeting. Mr. Langley presented his views and a lively discussion followed. The net result was that the delegates emerged from it all set for the business of the following two days.

The Official Meeting Opens

On Friday morning, when President Mills took the chair and the directors their seats on the platform, the First Baptist Church was filled to capacity. The official delegates occupied the ground floor and the gallery was packed with visitors.



A. J. McPhail
President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

to the question. He had always been in favor of taking over the company when the proper time came. It was the logical outcome, but had that time arrived? Had they arrived at their decisions dispassionately and in a business-like manner? He, personally, knew of misrepresentations that had been made. He did not see much objection to the payments to be made and thought it would take a considerable stretch of the imagination to see how the pool could fall down on payments. He did, however, take objection to the arbitration clause. Why not let the arbitrators decide on the value of the intangible assets such as goodwill? He quoted figures showing the small percentage of shareholders who had voted in the local meetings,

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PLANTING A WINDBREAK FROM CUTTINGS



TRANSPLANTING A YOUNG TREE



PLANTING A WINDBREAK FROM CUTTINGS—Economical sized outfit for rapid and extensive work, four men following plowing outfit closely before ground can dry out. (1) Stirring the soil—a deep subsoil plow preferable. (2) Cuttings previously calloused are kept in a pail of water. (3) Pushing cuttings in at required depth; man at left measures distances with stick. (4) Tramping earth firmly round cuttings. (5) Loosening and levelling the surface. **TRANSPLANTING A YOUNG TREE**—This operation should be done from start to finish with as little loss of time as possible. (6) After suitable pruning, dig tree out, carefully saving as large a ball of earth as possible. (7) Wrap ball of earth immediately to keep it intact and to prevent drying. (8) Marking hole around peg. (9) Right way to dig a hole; sides straight and bottom level. Note top soil thrown in one pile and subsoil kept separate. (10) Wrong way to dig hole; sides sloping and bottom cupped. (11) Place tree slightly deeper than formerly; fill in top soil about roots. (12) Tramp thoroughly with heel. If water is used, pour in hole when roots are covered and finish covering next day. (13) Throw subsoil on top, level, and mulch surface with thrusting motion of shovel.

Photos taken by The Guide photographer on the Morden Experiment Station under the direction of W. R. Leslie

IN matters pertaining to the growing of flax American and Canadian farmers have always looked to Minnesota for leadership. And so when the enterprising Fridfinnsons and the Svendbos and the Thorsteinsons of that state started growing flax and wheat as a mixed crop The Guide gave an account of the new practice.

Three years have passed since that article appeared and it is interesting to enquire to what extent the mixed crop has been grown on this side of the border, and what sort of a judgment our farmers have passed upon it.

Mixed crops have never had an honored place in our lexicon of agriculture. Our prairie farmers know nothing of the clover-timothy combination which is the standard hay crop over half the continent. The oats and peas mixture so common to the trim fields of Ontario has no place with us. Even the traditional "corn and pun'kins" is denied us by circumstances. Thus far wild oats is the only crop we have experimented with extensively in grain mixtures. And, he warned in time, if you try the flax-wheat mixture some sympathetic neighbor is going to ask you how all the volunteer wheat in the field came to be.

Tried at Widely Separate Points

But a batch of letters to The Guide from all three prairie provinces, from the little spruce bordered fields of the north to the cactus country of the boundary, indicates that growing flax and wheat together as a mixed crop is a profitable practice—a mighty profitable practice in years when the withering breath of rust sweeps up from the south.

Some farmers who have grown the mixed crop two or three seasons say that it is more profitable than either wheat or flax grown alone, regardless of the season, one estimate going as high as \$10 extra profit per acre. A Gilbert Plains farmer gives an opinion which perhaps covers the case exactly. "The kind of wheat crops we used to grow on summerfallows," he says, "would be more profitable than wheat and flax mixed, but since the rust hits the wheat so hard every year, the addition of the flax gives a greater return."

About this rust business, now: it is obvious that even if the wheat is a total loss through rust damage, the grower still has his flax left. But that is not the whole story. An Elkhorn farmer tells us that the wheat in the mixed crop does not rust as badly as wheat in adjoining fields. After having grown it for three years, he is willing to go on record as saying that wheat from the mixed crop usually grades about two notches higher. Another farmer writing from Saskatoon says: "On 100 acres I got 553 bushels of flax and about 2,000 bushels of wheat, which was about the average crop of wheat my neighbors got without any flax, and while there was quite a degree of rust in their wheat, mine graded No. 1."

Is Summerfallow Necessary?

There is no very deep secret about growing these grains in combination. Follow the same cultural practices as would be followed in the case of flax alone, and you won't go very far wrong. Remember that flax likes a firm seed-bed and isn't much of a weed fighter.

That doesn't mean you must have new breaking for the mixed crop, although that, of course, would be ideal. Most of the farmers who have written to The Guide on the subject have sown the mixture on summerfallow. F. E. Cullen, of Willen, Man., gives it as his opinion that summerfallow is not necessary, but reminds us at the same time that the better the preparation the better the returns. O. H. Pfrimmer, who lives on the heavy clay of the Red River Valley, where fall plowing



Flax & Wheat

*Does it pay to grow these two grains as a mixed crop?
Answered by Guide readers who have tried it*

is the rule, declares in favor of either summerfallowing or fall plowing.

Here is an opinion from a farmer in that great flax district, the Soo line plains. Differs quite a bit from the general opinion. "We prepare the ground the same as for wheat," he says. "In wet years the flax keeps the rank wheat from lodging so badly, which by the way means less rust. We have never tried seeding this mixture on summerfallow, but I would think we would have trouble in getting the flax to ripen in time to cut with the wheat if we did that on this heavy land."

That raises the question of selecting varieties which ripen at the same time—a very necessary point, if the grower is to obtain the maximum yield and grade for both the flax and the wheat in the mixture. Most of our correspondents agree on Marquis wheat and Premost flax. K. Krogstad, who farms at Smiley, Sask., says otherwise: "With Marquis wheat and common or Russian flax I have no trouble in threshing as they ripen at the same time, almost to a day."

A Rust Proof Combination

From Myrtle, Manitoba, comes this report: "I first sowed one bushel of durum wheat to the acre, then cross sowed it with one-half bushel of Premost flax to the acre. This flax is early and I found that they ripened well together. I had no trouble in cutting, threshing or marketing. The crop went 35 bushels to the acre and when shipped together I got 20 per cent. flax which made a very satisfactory profit."

Note that this farmer sowed his two grains separately. Most of those who

have grown the flax-wheat mixture confess to having done this in order to get an even distribution over the field. As every farm boy knows, flax settles to the bottom very quickly in all grain mixtures, and when the two are put in a drill box together, the tendency is to sow too high a proportion of flax when starting out on the round, with too much wheat as the drill box empties. One of our readers thinks that cross-seeding is an unnecessary precaution—says he has tried it both ways and can see no difference between the two methods. There's another consideration enters in here. The amount of flax sowed is very light and frequently old drills will not cut down as fine as is required. In that case it is well to have the mixed seed carried in a bag on the drill box, and refill often. Travel with the seeder box open and run your hand through it once in a while, if there is no other alternative.

Reconstructs Seed Drill

A Saskatchewan farmer overcomes the difficulty in this way: "I put an extra box on in front of the original drill box, and put sprockets on the ends of the drive shafts and these are driven by chains around same. From the box containing flax, I just allowed the hose to hang. This broadcasts the flax on the surface. I trailed four sections of harrows behind this 20-run drill." This arrangement overcomes the difficulty of even distribution of flax and wheat, and it also settles another problem. Flax should not be seeded as deep as wheat. The men who sow the two grains at one seeding advise against seeding more than an

inch deep, except, of course, where it is necessary to go deeper to get down to moisture. The double box arrangement looks like a happy idea.

As to rates of seeding the consensus of opinion seems to favor 50-60 pounds of wheat and 16-20 pounds of flax per acre. The heaviest proportion of wheat among those who report success with the mixed crop is a bushel of wheat and 10 pounds of flax used by a farmer at Manitou, Man. At the other end of the scale another farmer from the same province uses one peck of flax and three pecks of wheat per acre.

Rates of Seeding

Mr. Krogstad did some experimenting with different rates of seeding, and his experience is worth reporting in full. "In 1923," he says, "I used one bushel of wheat and 10 pounds of flax to the acre, sown partly on summerfallow and partly on fall plowing. Owing to the heavy growth of straw that year, the flax was choked out on the summerfallow and only 4 per cent. of the total crop was flax when it was cleaned at Fort William. The fall plowing yielded 19 bushels of wheat and six bushels of flax per acre. In 1924, I sowed the same mixture on well worked stubble, but owing to the dry season this crop, like all other stubble crops in this locality, could not be cut. Last year I had 125 acres of the mixed crop on summerfallow and breaking. Sowed 45 pounds wheat and 15 pounds flax to the acre. I took off 2,375 bushels of the mixed grain, 700 bushels of which was flax. The same kind of land seeded to wheat alone yielded 20 bushels per acre, which gives the mixed crop quite an advantage in cash returns."

Did you ever try to put flax through a pickling solution? If you have, you don't require this warning. Pickle the wheat separately and mix afterward! Here is another instance where the copper carbonate treatment for smut shows to good advantage as the wheat is not wetted in treating and can be mixed with the flax immediately after.

Flax growers know that late spring frosts will ruin this crop. That's an argument against too early seeding.

After the crop is once committed to the care of Mother Earth, growers declare that it is just about as easy to handle as a wheat crop, and considerably easier than a tangled, leaden mass like flax. Both binder and threshing machine accommodate themselves to the mixture. Some of our correspondents throw in a precaution about tying into small sheaves.

When to Cut

Speaking of when to cut, this farmer who speaks from several years experience with the mixed says: "Different seasons determine the relative time of maturity of the two grains, but the flax is usually ripe enough when the wheat is in good cutting condition. If the flax bolls are turned brown and the seeds beginning to turn from green to brown, it will be safe to cut even though the straw seems green. I have always had No. 1 N.W. flax cut in this condition."

From Portage la Prairie we get this comment about the threshing of a mixed crop. "We have had great success threshing it. The same year we had a field of flax by itself which our machine wouldn't thresh on account of winding in the feeder." Mr. Munro, who wrote the above was evidently his own thresherman when he speaks as candidly as that. Another farmer talks otherwise and in so doing chronicles the natural resistance of the human mind to innovating ideas. "Threshers don't like the flax-wheat mixture and I don't blame them much, as with all the straw and chaff from the wheat it is practically impossible to save all the flax. But even if some of the flax

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Should Women Do Outside Work?

THE answer to that question depends upon three things: "circumstances, the man and the woman who own the farm," so writes one of the 114 farm women who replied to the question raised in a letter from Mrs. R. B., Sask., which was published in The Guide, of February 17. Some of the best letters received were published in the last issue; This week excerpts from many of the other letters are grouped under the various phases of the subject which have developed during the discussion of this topic which is evidently of keen interest to a great many farm people.

"It is strange, in these days when women are taking their place along with men that such a question should be raised," writes another reader friend from Saskatchewan.

Over and over again there was a repetition of the idea that farming, more than any other business or industry, is a partnership between husband and wife. The question immediately arises: Does the fact that some women must, or do of their own accord, help with outside work, strengthen that spirit of co-operation that is so necessary to any successful joint enterprise? Well, there are two sides to every argument and hardly any point was left untouched.

Some Fruits of Co-operation

There is no business, where mutual help is as necessary as in the business of farming. Both for husband and wife there are strenuous times at seeding and harvest, when mutual help is necessary if things are to run smoothly. With regard to milking, every woman on the farm should know how to milk, so that at very busy times she can help.

The woman who will not do outside work such as milking, caring for the poultry and garden is a misfit as a farmer's wife.

For a woman to help, when the housework is light, strengthens the sense of partnership. Each gets a view of the other's work.

Doing a man's work, too, causes resentful feeling which ought not to be allowed.

Husbands and wives get on much better if each manages his or her own work.

Once the woman starts making it a habit to work outside it will lessen the cheerful aspect of their community and I believe that cheerfulness and neatness is essential to prosperity.

I have lived among farmers for some time and where reason and affection were present and where both shared alike the economy practiced the homelife was satisfactory.

If the woman helps outside the man should help her inside.

I have often heard men say they would not allow their women folk to do outside work, which I think is a foolish attitude to take, as it is a real pleasure for some women to know they are useful outside. In any case a woman should not feel she is compelled to do

Excerpts from letters to The Guide presents the views of many farm women on this question which is of interest in these days when there are so many advocates of mixed farming

chores, but should be allowed to do as she pleases.

From observation I have found that the pleasantest and thriftiest farm homes are those where the women assist with the milking.

The man of the house likes a good comfortable tidy home and is always willing to help out to that end, with kalsomming, painting or scrubbing. There is one thing I would not do and that is go out and milk more than one cow if my husband did not know how to milk and cared less to learn.

What Work Should She Do?

Only necessity excuses outside work for the busy housewife who has to be laundress, cook, nurse and general prop to the household. One cannot be efficient in the house and add much to the dairy work unless there is really very little to do in the house. I ought to know for I have milked cows for years. At first from ambition to get ahead from nothing much to competency; later because it meant necessary bread and butter. I have been our only housekeeper so that while meals were got—the necessary washing, etc., done. There was no home just a workshop where we slept and ate as well as we could manage.

Gardening and poultry raising I should like to include in women's share of outside work, but when it comes to working around the barn I consider it time to draw the chalk line.

I am not in favor of women working in the fields, stooking, pitching and other heavy work. Only a very small per cent. have the strength for this heavy physical work.

I believe a woman would do well to help with any other outside work that is not too hard for her.

A woman should look after the chickens, but it is a man's job to clean

the henhouse and feed them in the winter.

It is certainly not beneficial to a woman to cut wood, haul water up a hill, milk cows, hoe the garden, feed pigs and calves, look after poultry, wash, iron, bake, sew and clean house.

The outside work of raising an average sized garden, a flock of a hundred or so chickens and milking three or four cows I consider a pleasure rather than hard work.

The life of the farm woman is a busy but a happy one with little time left for wishing for the moon.

Do They Like Milking?

People laugh when I say it rests me to milk. But when you have been washing dishes, pans, cooking meals, rattling stovetops, attending to fretful, inquisitive, noisy, self-willed children, hurrying with this and that, it is a relief to get away from all that for a while and to go into a cool barn and relax, even if you are sitting beside a cow. A cow is the most contented thing in the world, and it seems to give to me a measure of her own quiet and content.

I find milking is a great pleasure. I rise in the morning at five, during the summer, have breakfast at six, and milk six cows by a quarter to seven, separate the milk, feed calves, wash dishes and do general housework.

It rests me after a day's indoor work, cooking or just housework, to get out in a garden, and I get far more inspiration out of that than doing fancy work.

There is money in it, and if we were a little better off now and I could find a suitable person to keep my house, I would milk and raise poultry, tend to the garden and direct the housework. But one should not do both.

I figure on milking at least two cows

from the time of seeding starts till freeze-up. I still find time for my hobby of gardening, and for our local W.M.S. meetings, social and school affairs. In fact I couldn't live if I did not get outside daily.

There is a type of a farm woman whose lot it is to live on a farm, but who is as remote from the work of the farm as if she lived in town.

The Effect on Health

Last spring, I went out to nurse a case. In the part of Manitoba I went to it was customary for the women to milk from 10 to 12 cows twice a day, feed the calves and pigs. If there were girls big enough to work they were expected to help in the fields. Most of the women around there either had been operated on or should be in the hospitals from strain and overwork. There is a duty a woman owes herself. It's alright to talk of sacrifice and unselfishness, but if a woman brings up her children to be good citizens and attends to the house, she is doing all she can manage to do well. She will be able to keep in touch with the children's amusements and home can be home in the right sense of the word.

I have been married 15 years. Six years of that time I have been expecting babies, and in that condition no man should expect his wife to do hard work or to spend much time in the corrals and stables. I think it is necessary for women to do some light work in the open air. I have helped with the milking at times, but my husband has never expected me to do much outside work.

Disregarding the few exceptional cases where a woman has extra strength and time, and naturally takes more interest in working outside than inside, speaking generally women should not work outside other than to look after what garden she can manage and to tend to her poultry flock. Milking is handed over to farm women because the men usually hate to milk.

How many women with small children can go to the barn and milk for an hour or more with an easy mind, and leave small children in the house to do as they please? Is it any wonder that accidents happen? We are always reading of a home and children being burned when the mother was out for just a few minutes.

For a number of years I was a real farmerette and worked outside, did a man's work from spring to fall. I have also worked in the house. I never was so tired at night as when I worked as housekeeper, and had to rush the dishes at night to get the cows milked at the right time and the children off to bed.

I think that when a woman does her own work and does it right it is impossible for her to do much outside work without running herself down.

If we farm women had a few of the conveniences they have in the city homes it would give us more time to help out-of-doors.

Milking comes at the time of the day when the work in the house is most urgent.

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Doukhobor women in British Columbia cutting up fruit for drying

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Pool Buys Co-op. Plant

The acceptance by the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, on April 10, of the offer to purchase its facilities by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, involves a transaction of great magnitude. The magnificent, modern, up-to-date country elevator, terminal elevator and transfer elevator system of the "Co-op.," together with its modern head office building, is valued at approximately \$10,000,000. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool thus acquires at an arbitrated valuation and upon long terms of payment, not only the largest, but the most modern grain-handling equipment in the world. The 451 "Co-op." country elevators added to the 90 elevators built by the pool last year, gives a total of 541, which the pool will operate in Saskatchewan for the handling of the 1926 crop. At Port Arthur the "Co-op." terminal is of the most modern design and construction and one of the newest at the lake front. This, together with the Canadian National Terminals leased by the "Co-op.," will give the pool enormous storage facilities at Port Arthur. The big, new, transfer house at Buffalo, completes the chain of handling facilities to tidewater. The Saskatchewan Pool will now have grain-handling facilities as well as a grain-marketing organization which will place it far and away in the premier rank of farmers' commercial organizations.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, since its organization in 1911, has had a remarkably successful career. Under able management and direction, not only have the financial profits been large, but the service rendered to the farmers has been most efficient, and the competition thus afforded has compelled a greatly improved service on the part of the line elevator companies. The pool, in taking over the "Co-op." system, will not expect to operate it any more efficiently or to handle grain more cheaply. By maintaining the service up to the standard already set it will give satisfactory service to its shareholders.

The decision of the "Co-op." shareholders at their special meeting last Saturday to sell out to the pool, did not come as a surprise. The steady growth of the pool in Saskatchewan and the determination of a large part of the pool members to acquire elevator facilities has been very marked during the past year. Of the 28,000 farmer shareholders in the "Co-op." the great majority were included in the 72,000 members in the pool, and it is quite apparent that they felt that one grain-handling and marketing organization in Saskatchewan would be preferable to two. The sale of the "Co-op." facilities to the pool is thus largely a change in name only, as much the same farmers will own the same property through the pool that they formerly owned through the "Co-op."

The "Co-op." shareholders have had several months in which to consider the proposal to sell out to the pool and have had all the information available placed before them. With the decision once made

to sell it was most fortunate that the vote in favor of selling was so emphatic. With 82 per cent. of the delegates favoring the sale it will tend to restore a condition of harmony in the ranks of the organized farmers of Saskatchewan. It will be an error to expect, however, that with the acquisition of the "Co-op." facilities everything will now run smoothly in the operation of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. From the very beginning of wheat marketing in this country the chief troubles and the chief grievances of farmers have always arisen over the operation of the country and terminal elevators. Government inspection and regulation have pretty well cleared up terminal troubles but weights, grades and dockage are still sources of dispute at country elevators. The ownership of a great elevator system puts the Saskatchewan Pool in a position where its outside troubles will steadily decline, and its problems will become of an inside and operating nature. To achieve the greatest possible success the management must be the most capable that it is possible to secure, and the 72,000 pool members must give its board of directors big, generous and loyal support. The Saskatchewan farmers have undertaken the greatest project in the agricultural history of the world, and upon them falls a corresponding responsibility. They have now the facilities required to market at the lowest possible cost the wheat from the world's greatest wheat-producing province.

Twice a Month

This number is the second issue of The Guide in its new semi-monthly form, and though differing somewhat in character from the last issue, we believe it will be equally well received by our readers. The present issue, and the previous one, taken together, constitute a reasonably good sample of the service which we expect to provide to our readers in our semi-monthly "magazine for farm and home." Our purpose in the two semi-monthly issues is to provide each month a generous volume of reading matter containing instructive and practical information, not only on the business of farming, but as well on the business of homemaking. Articles on these subjects will be written by men and women engaged in scientific experimental work as well as by men and women who are making careful and painstaking tests under the practical conditions prevailing on the farms and in the homes of these prairies. Such a combination of the scientific together with the practical experience, we believe, will be the most helpful. Furthermore, we aim to assist the farmers and their wives in building up their various organizations for the marketing of farm produce and the development of wide-spread co-operation in rural life. It is largely through "organization, education and co-operation," that agriculture will come into its own.

The Guide regards farming not merely as a matter of producing crops and selling them. Agriculture is a mode of living as well as a business, and the men and women on the farms are citizens vitally interested in all of our municipal, provincial and federal problems. It is the rural vote which is the decisive factor in the direction of our political, social and economic movements of the day and it is from the growing generation on our farms will come the future controllers of the destinies of our country. For this reason The Guide will, as usual, devote a good deal of attention to these problems as well as to those problems of production.

All work and study, with no play, becomes dull and monotonous. We are, therefore, providing entertaining reading matter of the highest class to supply that need for relaxation, rest and enjoyment that is, or should be, a part of the life of every busy

man and woman. In the future, as in the past, we expect to publish many good, wholesome, entertaining stories from the most gifted writers of fiction. For the juveniles we are providing a clean, wholesome and delightful pictorial feature, of which we already have had evidence of its popularity.

While endeavoring to provide this all-round, well-balanced service, we also have in mind that a pleasing appearance has its appeal with a journal as with an individual. For this reason we have devoted a great deal of attention to the illustrations and the general make-up of The Guide issues, and we believe that it will add very much to the attractiveness of the paper. In its new form we believe today that there is no farm community in North America, receiving a better all-round farm and home magazine than The Guide is providing in its semi-monthly issues to its 80,000 readers here in the prairie provinces.

The Tariff Board

According to the official announcement made in the House of Commons the other day by Premier King, the tariff board will consist of Hon. George P. Graham, late minister of railways, as chairman; Alfred Lambert, shoe manufacturer, of Montreal, and Donald G. McKenzie, secretary of the U.F.M., Winnipeg, with Hector B. McKinnon, formerly of the Toronto Globe staff as secretary. The salary of the chairman is to be \$10,000 per year, and the other two members of the board are to receive \$4,000 per year and expenses. It is understood that the chairman is to give full time to the work and the other two members part time, as needed. The preliminary announcement of the personnel of the board included Joseph Daoust, Montreal shoe manufacturer, but the day after the announcement Mr. Daoust, who is an uncompromising high protectionist, let off an interview favoring a "high as Haman's gallows" type of tariff, and the government dropped him like a hot potato, substituting Mr. Lambert in his place.

The chairman of the new tariff board is a man widely experienced in Canadian public life, and probably could be accurately described as a moderate protectionist. Mr. Lambert is a firm believer in high protection, while Mr. McKenzie holds low tariff views. Thus in the individual views of the members of the board the balance is on the side of protection. Mr. McKenzie is well known in Western Canada, not only for his own work, but as the son of the late Roderick McKenzie, who was a national figure in the organized farmers' movement.

The order-in-council appointing the tariff board clearly indicates that it is to be an advisory institution, and not a tariff-making body. It is to advise the minister of finance on questions of tariff and taxation, and to make such enquiries and hear representations "on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation as may be directed by the minister of finance, and to advise the minister in regard thereto." The board is to be under the jurisdiction of the minister of finance, to hold meetings whenever it is necessary or whenever required by the minister.

It is not just clear from the order-in-council whether the board will hold its sessions in public or in private. To be of the utmost value the tariff board should be a body before which applications could be made by any interests or institutions for tariff increases or tariff reductions. Evidence should be taken, books and records produced, and cross examination submitted to. Only by that method can the merits of any such applications be fully ascertained. If this course is followed the personal views of the members of the tariff board will not

weigh so heavily in its decisions. If, on the other hand, the tariff board makes its investigations in private, and comes to its conclusions in private, and neither parliament nor the public are to have the facts upon which such conclusions are reached, the new board will have very little value, because no tariff board can take the tariff out of politics.

The United States has a tariff board, or rather a tariff commission, to advise the president in the exercise of his discretionary power to raise or lower the tariff under the flexible clauses in the Fordney-McCumber Act. Just now there is a special committee of the American Senate investigating the American tariff commission itself, and in the evidence given by the tariff commissioners it is disclosed that they have little confidence in each other, and have been "fighting like blazes" among themselves. It is also pointed out that in only 10 out of 225 cases brought before the American tariff commission has there been a final judgment. In order to avoid our Canadian tariff board becoming another fiasco it should hold public hearings where the merit of each application for higher or lower duties could be fully and exhaustively examined. By that method only can the public and the members of parliament receive the necessary information upon which to decide the future policy in tariff legislation.

Soldier Land Re-Valuation

There seems now a good prospect of the much-vexed question of the value of soldier settlement lands being settled. By a resolution which passed the House of Commons, on March 31, and which is being implemented by legislation, every soldier settler still living on his land is permitted to apply

Fifty Cents Per Year

As The Grain Growers' Guide will, henceforth, be published on the first and the fifteenth of the month instead of weekly, the subscription price will be reduced from \$1.00 per year to 50 cents per year. Each subscriber who has paid in advance at the former rate of \$1.00 per year, will, therefore, have the date on his label extended on the basis of the new price. Thus if a subscriber is paid in advance for one year, the date on his label will be extended for another year. It will require probably three months to change the date labels for over 80,000 subscriptions, but each subscriber may be assured of receiving the number of issues of The Guide that he has paid for, but they will be larger and better issues, and he will be receiving them for a longer period.

to his district superintendent for a reduction in the valuation of his land. The application is considered by the Soldier Settlement Board, and if the board is in agreement with the settler the re-valuation is made, and the reduction credited to the settler's account. If the board and the settler fail to agree provision is made for arbitration. Just how well this system will work out experience only can show. However, it is a move towards justice to the men occupying the soldier settlement farms. As we have said before, some of them are entitled to a big reduction in the valuation of the farms, others, perhaps, a moderate reduction, while there will be some on farms that are worth as much, or possibly more today than when they purchased. It is to be hoped that this re-valuation will enable a larger percentage of the soldier settlers to make good and become successful farmers and permanent citizens of their community.

Editorial Notes

Hon. Arthur Meighen described Hon. C. A. Dunning, in the House of Commons, the other day, as the "Crown Prince from Saskatchewan." We shouldn't be surprised if the "Crown Prince" made a good deal of trouble for the "Pretender" in the days to come.

Prince Edward Island legislature met and transacted its business in three weeks, and the members then went home to their work. Those legislators in Prince Edward Island are away behind the times. They apparently have the idea that when they met they should attend strictly to business and get through with it as soon as possible. They should send a delegation to the Manitoba legislature and learn how to string out the session for three months.

There is another oil boom in Alberta. The prospects indicate that they are finding the real thing. However, we expect after the boom quiets down there will be a lot of sadder and wiser people who have been buying oil stocks on a "get-rich-quick" basis.

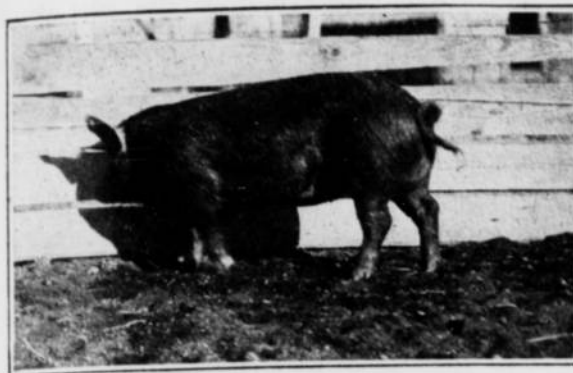
The election of Hon. J. C. Elliott, minister of labor, in West Middlesex, where he polled 60 per cent. of the vote, was no doubt very gratifying to the government. Mr. Elliott was elected as a private member in the same constituency in October last, and but for the old antiquated system which has prevailed since the years of Queen Ann, he could have been taken into the cabinet without the necessity of a by-election. It is to be hoped the government will bring down legislation which will avoid the necessity of holding a second election for a newly-appointed cabinet minister.



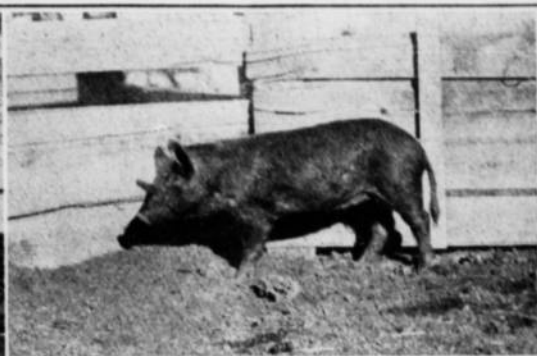
The Eternal Problem of Adjusting the Tariff Wall

"This Little Pig"

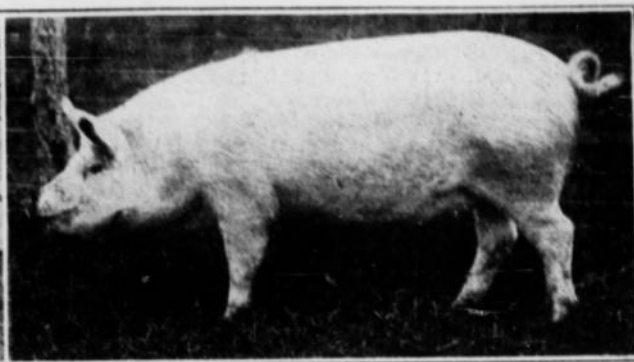
An Old Tale
with a Modern Meaning



"This little pig went to market"



"This little pig stayed home"



"This little pig had roast beef"

WHILE the pig of this old nursery rhyme was a different kind to that which produces Wiltshire sides, the ditty may be applied to the pigs raised on the farms of Western Canada. The pig that went to market is the one that gets a good start in the spring, and is pushed along in the summer so that he will reach the early fall market. The pig that stayed at home is the one that for some reason or other has to wait until the market drops, keeping his owner company during the late fall and winter months. The pig that had roast beef is the one that had most of the things that a pig needs to enable him to make good gains and get away to market while the price is still high. There are plenty of pigs that had no roast beef and there are large numbers of the ones that spend their spare time squealing during the summer. They lack some of the essentials in their feed which put a good curl in their tails, keep them contented and making quick and economical gains. Their tails are too straight, they root up their pastures or pens as the case may be, eventually going to market with too many of their kind, when the price is low.

If we stop to ponder over the matter for a moment we will realize that if we had no "squeaking" pigs, going to market with half-curved or straight tails, we might save a great deal in the cost of producing the annual pig crop of Western Canada and realize a considerably higher gross price. A fairly large proportion of the pigs raised lack skim-milk or butter-milk in their ration, and when the milks are lacking there is grave danger that some of the protein or mineral matter, which is necessary to promote quick and economical gains, may be lacking. It seems safe to assume that half of the pigs raised in Western Canada go short on skim-milk, and, therefore, waste some of the grain that is fed to them. This grain is wasted in the sense that, unless some suitable protein, mineral and vitamin carrying feed is fed in addition to the grain, the pigs cannot make the best use of it.

Double Export on Same Feed

Experiments conducted at the University of Alberta have shown repeatedly that, where skim-milk is not being fed, 150 pounds of grain can be saved in the production of 100 pounds of live weight, by supplementing the grain ration with tankage, minerals and proper pasture. On the basis of these experiments we might have saved a great deal of the feed required to produce the 1,190,569 pigs that were graded at the stock yards and packing plants in the three western provinces in 1924.

Let us use a little mathematics on these figures for a moment in an endeavor to see what might have been saved and to get a proper appreciation of the necessity of a discussion of tankage, minerals and pasture crops, the things which this article will mainly deal with. Carrying on, on the assumption that half of the hogs produced did not have sufficient skim-milk, then 595,284 hogs were handicapped to the extent mentioned above. Averaging the hogs at 200 pounds, which

A discussion of ways and means of getting spring pigs on the early fall market with less feed---By

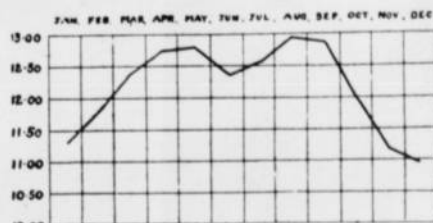
Prof. R. D. Sinclair
Alberta University

may be a little high, 300 pounds of feed may have been lost in producing each individual. Then 178,585,200 pounds of grain may have been lost, or, if half oats and half barley, 4,355,736 bushels. Valuing this grain at one cent per pound, we might have hauled an extra \$1,785,852 worth of grain to the elevator, or expressing the saving in another way, we might have fed an extra 223,231 hogs on the same amount of feed. This saving looms large, and while the figures may be open to dispute on minor points they serve to show that the question of the proper balancing of the pig's ration is one of great importance and great possibilities.

Time As Factor in Marketing

To make clear that the pig which goes to market early brings the high price, I should like to draw attention to the following chart, which shows the average monthly prices for the top grade of hogs on the Winnipeg market for the 12-year period of January, 1911, to December, 1922. This covers a sufficiently long period to indicate the normal annual trend of the hog market. The high point is in August and September. Then the slump commences and the price declines rapidly, reaching the bottom and the end of the year when the run of hogs is the heaviest. A difference of roughly two cents per pound is noticeable in the September and December prices.

This chart indicates that the high point of the market is worth striving for. The higher the daily



Winnipeg price of selects, 1925

gains, the sooner the pigs will be away to market at the higher price. High daily gains usually mean economical gains, and that brings us back to the question of the supplementary feeds that will bring about quick and economical gains. Dismissing from our attention the pig which is receiving sufficient skim-milk, along with grain and good pasture, as we do not need to worry about him, we will deal with the one which lacks milk and which should respond to the use of tankage, minerals and proper pasture.

What Tankage Is

Tankage is a by-product of our large packing plants, consisting mainly of sterilized, powdered meat and bone scraps. As it is derived from meat and blood meal it contains all of the "building stones" which are necessary in building up the lean meat and vital tissues in the body. It also contains a small percentage of bone-meal, which assists in building up the bony framework. Tankage comes in the form of a brown powder, not attractive from the standpoint of odor, but nevertheless palatable to pigs. In Alberta tankage may be purchased from the Swift Canadian Company, or P. Burns Company, at \$45 per ton. The Winnipeg price is also \$45 per ton or \$2.45 per hundredweight. This tankage has the following guaranteed analysis stamped on the 100-pound sacks: Protein, 50 per cent.; fat, 6 per cent.; phosphates, 8 per cent.; and fibre, maximum, 3 per cent.

This analysis shows that it is a concentrated form of protein feed carrying a very low percentage of fibrous matter.

Of the various substitutes for skim-milk which have been tried in experiments at the University of Alberta, to date, tankage has given the best results. While it has not usually promoted as high daily gains as skim-milk or fresh butter-milk, it has compared very favorably in cost of producing 100 pounds of gain. Fed at the rate of 10 pounds to 90 pounds of grain to pigs after weaning, and at the rate of five pounds to 95 pounds of grain when pigs reach a weight of 60 to 75 pounds, it has given highly satisfactory results when compared with the feeding of a straight grain ration consisting of oats and barley in varying proportions, or oats, barley and shorts, equal parts.

What Tankage Will Do

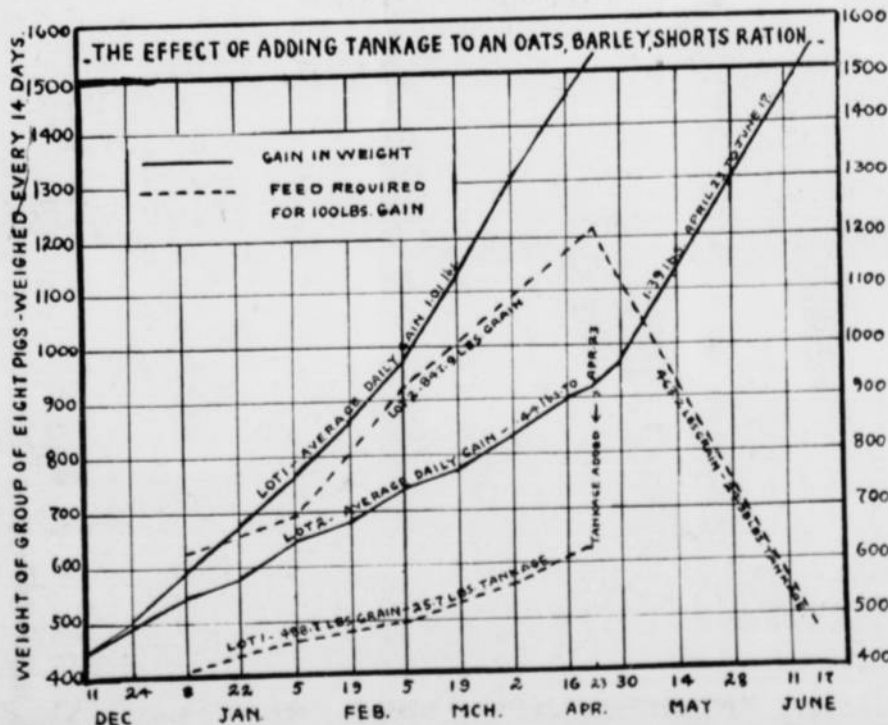
In one test the feeding of tankage to weanling pigs resulted in doubling the daily gains and reducing the cost of gains by more than 100 per cent.

Many experiments could be cited to show the effect of using tankage when milk is not available. In one of our fall pig tests, conducted during the winter of 1924-25, we compared a group of pigs receiving a ration of equal parts oats, barley and shorts, with one receiving 5 per cent. tankage in addition to this grain. Both lots were self-fed. Starting on test at an initial weight of 55 pounds there was a great difference in the way these two lots performed. The tankage-fed pigs gained 1.01 pounds per day to April 23, when they were ready for market, and they required 488.7 pounds of grain and 25.7 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain. The "no tankage" pigs made an average daily gain of .44 pound to April 23, requiring 847.9 pounds of grain for 100 pounds of gain. By April 23, when their mates went to market, these pigs were very unthrifty in appearance.

It was deemed wise at this time to add 5 per cent. of tankage to their grain mixture. From then to June 17, when they were ready for market, their gains increased to 1.39 pounds per day, and the amount of feed required to put on 100 pounds live weight was brought down to 463.2 pounds of grain and 24.38 pounds of tankage. Tankage changed the daily gain "mechanism" from low gear to high gear and reduced the cost of 100 pounds of gain accordingly. The chart at the bottom of the page tells the story of these two groups of pigs. Where Lot 1 is mentioned in this chart this refers to the group fed tankage during the entire period, while Lot 2 refers to the group having tankage added on April 23.

The most interesting features in connection with this chart are the increase in daily gains of Lot 2, when tankage was added and the lowering of the feed requirement for 100 pounds gain following the addition of tankage on April 23. These good results following the use of this standard packing house by-product are due to its protein and mineral-carrying qualities. It makes up for any deficiency which may exist in the ordinary grain ration.

Turn over to Page 41



That Pup

By Ellis Parker Butler

MURCHISON, who lives next door to me, wants to get rid of a dog, and if you know of anyone who wants a dog I wish you would let Murchison know. Murchison doesn't need it. He is tired of dogs, anyway. That is just like Murchison—way up in an enthusiasm one day and sick of it the next.

Brownlee—Brownlee lives on the other side of Murchison—remembers when Murchison got the dog. It was the queerest thing, so Murchison says, you ever heard of. Here came the express wagon—Adams' Express Company's wagon—and delivered the dog. The name was all right—"C. P. Murchison, Gallatin, Iowa"—and the charges were paid. The charges were \$2.80, and paid, and the dog had been shipped from New York. Think of that! Twelve hundred miles in a box, with a can of condensed milk tied to the box and "please feed" written on it.

When Murchison came home to dinner, there was the dog. At first Murchison was pleased; then he was surprised; then he was worried. He hadn't ordered a dog. The more he thought about it the more he worried.

"If I could just think who sent it," he said to Brownlee, "then I would know who sent it; but I can't think. It is evidently a valuable dog. I can see that. People don't send cheap, inferior dogs twelve hundred miles. But I can't think who sent it."

"What worries me," he said to Brownlee another time, "is who sent it. I can't imagine who would send me a dog from New York. I know so many people, and, like as not, some influential friend of mine has meant to make me a nice present, and now he is probably mad because I haven't acknowledged it. I'd like to know what he thinks of me about now!"

It almost worried him sick. Murchison never did care for dogs, but when a man is presented with a valu-

able dog, all the way from New York, with \$2.80 charges paid, he simply has to admire that dog. So Murchison got into the habit of admiring the dog, and so did Mrs. Murchison. From what they tell me, it was rather a nice dog in its infancy, for it was only a pup then. Infant dogs have a habit of being pups.

As near as I could gather from what Murchison and Mrs. Murchison told me, it was a little, fluffy, yellow ball, with bright eyes and ever-moving tail. It was the kind of a dog that bounces around like a rubber ball, and eats the evening newspaper, and rolls down the porch steps with short, little squawks of surprise, and lies down on its back with its four legs in the air whenever a bigger dog comes near. In color it was something like a camel, but a little redder where the hair was long, and its hair was like beaver fur—soft and woolly inside, with a few long hairs that were not so soft. It was so little and fluffy that Mrs. Murchison called it Fluff. Pretty name for a soft, little dog is Fluff.

"If I only knew who sent that dog," Murchison used to say to Brownlee. "I would like to make some return. I'd send him a barrel of my best melons, express paid, if it cost me five dollars!"

Murchison was in the produce business, and he knew all about melons, but not so much about dogs. Of course he could tell a dog from a cat, and a few things of that sort, but Brownlee was the real dog man. Brownlee had two Irish pointers or setters—I forget which they were; the black dogs with the long, floppy ears. I don't know much about dogs myself. I hate dogs.

Brownlee knows a great deal about dogs. He isn't one of the book-taught sort; he knows dogs by instinct. As soon as he sees a dog he can make a guess at its breed, and out our way

that is a pretty good test, for Gallatin dogs are rather cosmopolitan. That is what makes good stock in men—Scotch grandmother and German grandfather on one side and English grandmother and Swedish grandfather on the other—and I don't see why the same isn't true of dogs. There are numbers of dogs in Gallatin that can trace their ancestry through nearly every breed of dog that ever lived, and Brownlee can look at any one of them and immediately guess at its formula—one part Spitz, three parts greyhound, two parts collie, and so on. I have heard him guess more kinds of dog than I ever knew existed.

As soon as he saw Murchison's dog he guessed it was a pure-bred Shepherd with a trace of Eskimo. Massett, who thinks he knows as much about dogs as Brownlee does, didn't believe it. The moment he saw the pup he said it was a pedigreed dog, half St. Bernard and half Spitz.

Brownlee and Massett used to sit on Murchison's steps after supper and point out the proofs to each other. They would argue for hours.

"All right, Massett," Brownlee would say, "but you can't fool me! Look at that nose! If that isn't a Shepherd nose, I'll eat it. And see that tail! Did you ever see a tail like that on a Spitz? That is an Eskimo tail as sure as I am a foot high."

"Tail fiddlesticks!" Massett would reply. "You can't tell anything by a pup's tail. Look at his ears! There is St. Bernard for you! And see his lower jaw. Isn't that Spitz? I'll leave it to Murchison. Isn't that lower jaw Spitz, Murchison?"

Then all three would tackle that puppy and open its mouth and feel its jaw, and the pup would wriggle and squeak, and back away, opening and shutting its mouth to see if its works had been damaged.

"All right!" Brownlee would say. "You wait a year or two and you'll see!"

About three months later the pup was as big as an ordinary full-grown dog, and his coat looked like a compromise between a calfskin and one of these hairbrush door mats you use to wipe your feet on in muddy weather. He did not look like the same pup. He was long-limbed, and awkward and useless, and homely as a shop-worn fifty-cent yellow plush manicure set. Murchison began to feel that he didn't really need a dog, but Brownlee was as enthusiastic as ever. He would go over to Murchison's fairly oozing dog knowledge.

"I'll tell you what that dog is," he would say. "That dog is a cross between a Great Dane and an English Deerhound. You've got a very valuable dog there, Murchison, a very valuable dog. He comes of fine stock on both sides, and it is a cross you don't often see. I never saw it, and I've seen all kinds of crossed dogs."

Then Massett would drop in and walk around the dog admiringly for a few minutes and absorb his beauties.

"Murchison," he would say, "do you know what that dog is? That dog is a pure cross between a Siberian wolfhound and a Newfoundland. You treat that dog right and you'll have a fortune in him. Why, a pure Siberian wolfhound is worth a thousand dollars, and a good—a really good Newfoundland, mind you—is worth two thousand, and you've got both in one dog. That's three thousand dollars' worth of dog!"

In the next six months Fluff grew. He broadened out and lengthened and heightened, and every day or two Brownlee or Massett would discover a new strain of dog in him. They pointed out to Murchison all the marks by which he could tell the different kinds of dog that were combined in Fluff, and every time they discovered a new one they held a sort of jubilee, and bragged and swelled their chests. They seemed to spend all their time thinking up odd and strange kinds of dog that Fluff had in him. Brownlee discovered the traces of Cuban bloodhound, Kamtehatka hound, beagle, Bragus de Bengale and Thibet mastiff.

Turn over to Page 42



Moving the flock up to the high ranges for summer pasture

Rental Charges for Implements

I. W. Dickerson analyzes the various items which go to make up a fair rental charge for farm machinery

THE factors which go to make up the rental or cost of a machine are: Interest on the machine investment, depreciation, repairs and upkeep and incidentals, shelter and care, taxes, licenses, etc., and wages of operator. All but the last three of these factors are usually spoken of as fixed or overhead charges, because they either go on independently of how much the machine is used, or else must be computed for by the year rather than day by day. The last two are generally known as operating expenses, and can be kept track of day by day or for each job.

As a general rule depreciation is one of the largest items which go to make up the cost or rental of a machine or other piece of equipment. There are two types of depreciation to be kept in mind, one due to wear and tear and neglect, the other due to obsolescence, or getting out of date. This latter is often very important where appearance is important or where equipment is changing rapidly in design or efficiency. It is important in the case of an automobile, and only a few years ago was something seriously to be considered in the case of a tractor. Now most farm machinery is pretty well settled in design, and this kind of depreciation is hardly serious enough to try to consider it separately.

There have been various methods put forward for estimating depreciation of farm equipment, some of them entirely too complicated for the average man to understand, others based on factors which were not constant or not well established and satisfactory to find the annual depreciation by dividing the first cost of the machine by the estimated years of useful service the machine will give. Thus, if an eight-foot grain binder costs \$250, delivered to the farmer, and has an estimated life of 12.5 years, the average annual depreciation of the machine will be \$20, and so on.

It may not be strictly true that the annual depreciation will be the same for the first year as it is for the twelfth year; but this method gives probably a fair average between loss in actual cash value and loss in working efficiency or producing value, and has the merits of being simple to apply and because the complete previous history of the implement need not be known.

With such a method, the average life of useful service of each machine becomes of great importance. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as several of the agricultural colleges have conducted extensive surveys to determine the depreciation, useful life, repairs and upkeep, and other factors relating to the cost of using farm equipment. Since these surveys have been made in different localities where farming conditions and practices vary widely, and have been made by differ-

ent observers whose experiences and methods also varied, it is to be expected that there will be considerable variation in the results obtained. Several of these surveys have been considered in preparing the table of machinery rentals, and the data as given is considered as being as nearly correct as it is possible to get it for general farm conditions.

Interest on Investment

The interest on the investment of a farm machine often becomes one of the main items of cost, especially in the case of a machine which is used only a few days per year, as a corn planter. Here again there is a wide difference in opinion as to how this shall be considered. Probably the most used method is that worked out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and explained in their Circular No. 53: Formulae for Calculating Interest on Farm Equipment. By this rule, the average value upon which the interest should be counted each year is approximately 55 per cent. of the original cost. In every case I have counted the interest on this average investment as 6 per cent. per year, as this is a fair interest rate on money invested for around 10 years.

Repairs, Upkeep and Overhauling

The charge for repairs and upkeep on a machine will vary a good deal with how and how much a machine is used, but in each case I have estimated this charge by the averages secured in the machinery surveys already mentioned. This includes not only the cash cost of the repairs and of cash paid out for overhauling, but an attempt has been made to cover the labor which the owner himself puts in on his machine in making repairs. Also this cost has been made to include the cost of incidental supplies which are brought from time to time and which can hardly be estimated for each day's run, such as tools, gaskets, spark plugs, grease, oil and so on. Fuel and cylinder oil for tractors and other engines would not be included, however.

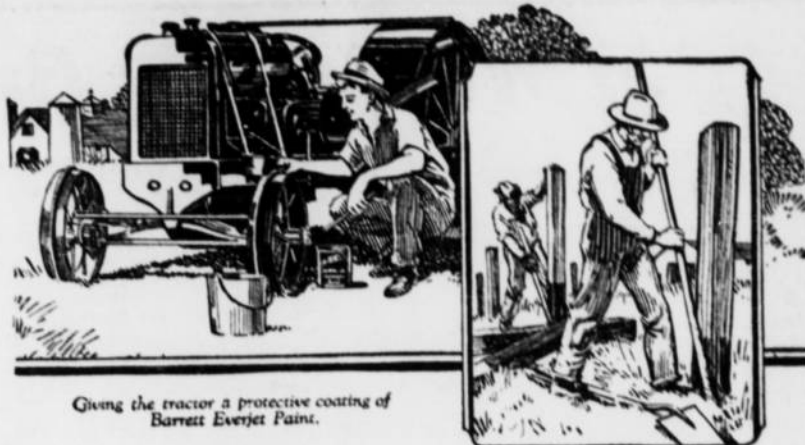
It costs a definite amount each year to put a machine into the shed, to shelter it from one season to the next, and to get it out ready for use or overhauling the next year. This is partly in labor and partly in the annual cost of the shelter, due to interest on the investment, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, insurance on the machine shelter. This shelter charge will depend to a considerable extent on the kind of shelter used, and will vary about in proportion to the floor space occupied by the machine. A number of estimates seem to indicate that the labor and building costs will range from about three to eight cents per year for each square foot of floor space, with five cents per square foot as a fair average.

With most farm machinery taxes and insurance and licenses are of

TABLE OF MACHINERY RENTALS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Name and size machine	Est. life Years	Deprec. Per cent. of cost	Repairs and upkeep, Per cent. of cost	Shelter, taxes, etc. Per cent. of cost	Total annual fixed charge, Per cent. of cost	First cost delivered	Annual fixed charges	Hours used per year	Fixed charges per hour
Tractor	7.5	13.3	4.0	1.2	21.8	1200	262	300	0.87
Tractor plow	10.	10.0	4.8	2.9	21.0	105	22	120	0.18
Gang plow	10.	10.0	5.0	1.8	20.1	110	22	147	0.15
Packer	14.	7.1	2.0	3.3	15.7	60	9	47	0.19
Drag harrow	13.5	7.4	2.0	0.5	13.2	50	7	31	0.23
Disc harrow	10.6	9.4	1.8	3.2	17.7	85	15	53	0.28
Corn planter	9.6	10.4	4.2	2.2	20.1	76	15	34	0.44
Grain drill	10.3	9.7	1.8	2.6	17.4	150	26	26	1.00
Mower	10.	10.0	4.4	2.4	20.1	75	15	54	0.28
Rake, sulky	12.	8.3	1.5	8.2	21.3	40	8	15	0.53
Rake, sweep	8.	12.5	1.7	7.6	25.1	35	9	18	0.50
Hay loader	11.	9.1	1.5	5.4	19.3	100	19	24	0.79
Hay stacker	9.7	10.4	1.8	4.8	20.3	90	18	12	1.50
Grain binder	11.5	8.7	1.6	3.1	16.7	235	39	45	0.87
Corn binder	12.5	8.0	1.6	1.9	14.8	210	31	35	0.89
Potato digger	14.	7.1	1.5	1.6	13.5	150	20	15	1.33
Manure spreader	9.	11.1	1.5	4.7	20.6	150	31	40	0.77
Wagon	11.	9.1	2.6	5.5	20.5	130	27	265	0.10

Column 6 also includes 3.3 per cent. on list cost as interest.
To Use—Multiply 7 by 6 to get 8, and divide this by 9 to get 10.



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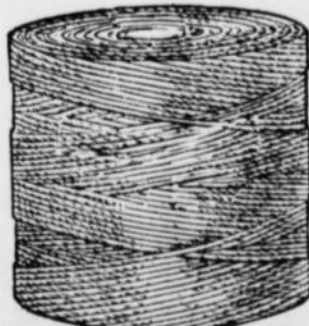
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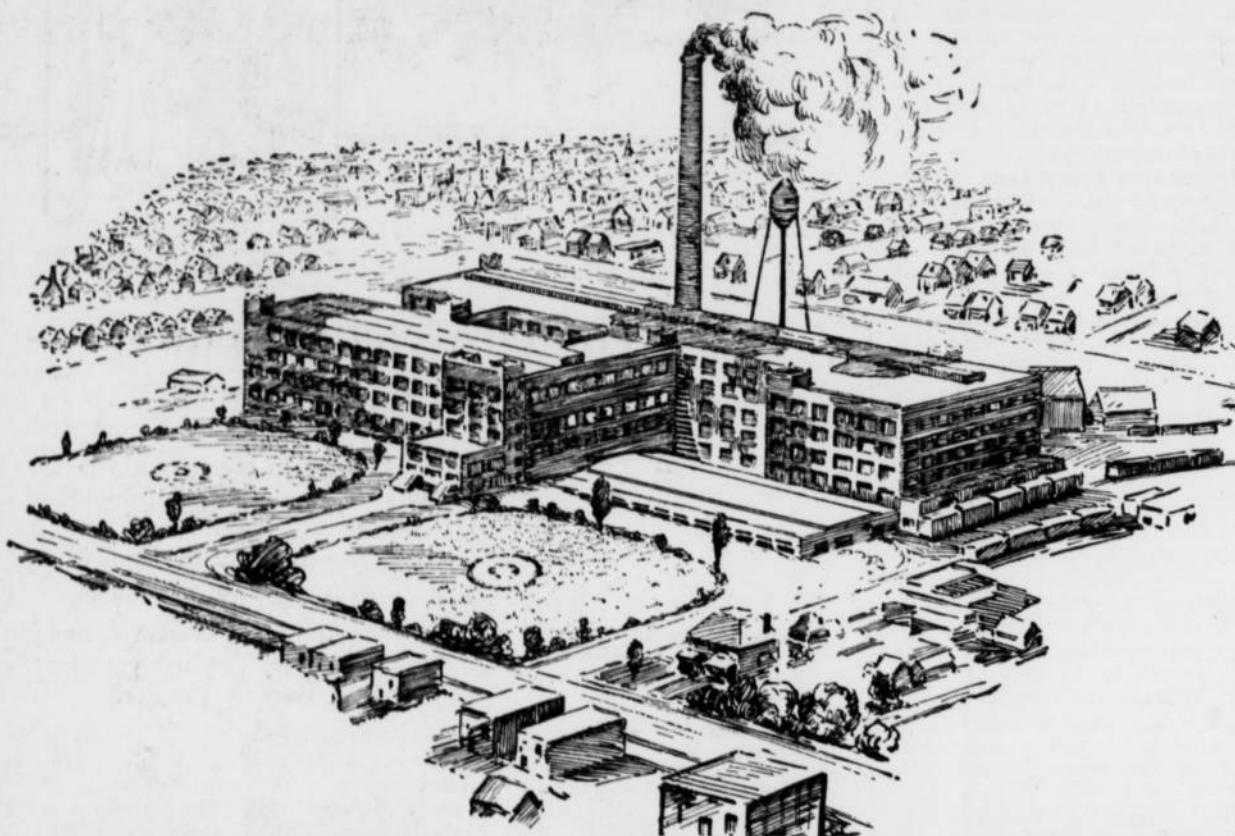
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negligible amount, but for some equipment, as autos, trucks, and tractors and steam engines used in custom work, these items become of considerable importance and must be given proper consideration in estimating charges or rentals. Forms of insurance often overlooked are those of personal liability, employer's liability, and so on.

The following table is offered as a means of helping the individual farmer to estimate closely the proper charge per day or per hour for the most common machines which he may wish either to hire or rent. In each case are shown the estimated average life, the average number of hours used per year, the different items of fixed charges in per cent. of the first cost per year, the total fixed charges per year in per cent. of the first cost and also in dollars and the estimated charge per hour based on the estimated hours' use per year. From this charge per hour (Column 10) it will be easy to estimate the charge per day, or acre, or load, or ton, since each farmer has a pretty good idea of how much can be averaged per day.

How to Use the Table

It is not intended that these figures should be used arbitrarily as given. As for example the first cost (Column 7) will vary a good deal with the locality, the size and quality of implement, and when bought; but are not far off for average conditions. However, the proper cost price can be substituted if necessary. It is felt that the total fixed charges (Column 6) in per cent. of first cost is about right and should be used no matter what the size or price of the implement. It will give results a little low for cheap implements, because the depreciation and repairs on these will be above the percentage allowed, but that will be only a proper penalty for buying poor tools.

Therefore take the proper first cost value (Column 7) or its correction, multiply it by the total fixed charge per cent. (Column 6) to get the annual fixed charge (Column 8), and divide this by the average hours used per year (Column 9 or its corrected value). This will give the proper fixed charge per hour (Column 10), which can then be changed to acres, bushels, or tons, as desired.

We hope to work up a similar table for general equipment and power equipment, and would be glad to have our readers point out any apparent errors which may have been made.

Purchases Government Elevators

Late in March the United Grain Growers Limited, announced that they had purchased 18 of the elevators belonging to the Manitoba government for a total sum of \$101,000. The order was consummated by orders-in-council signed by the lieutenant-governor on March 24. The prices received for individual elevators range from \$9,000 for the government elevator at Dominion City to \$1,000 for that at Dufresne. Those sold in the present instance are situated at Barnsley, Medora, Reston, Linklater, Mather, Homewood, Somerset, Graysville, Dufresne, Margaret, Sanford, Brunkild, Terence, Underhill, Dominion City, Elva, Cardinal and Mariapolis.

The United Grain Growers Limited, previously had purchased 43 of the elevators owned by the provincial government, and held the remainder on lease which expires in the fall of 1927. The present purchase reduces the number held on lease to 56.

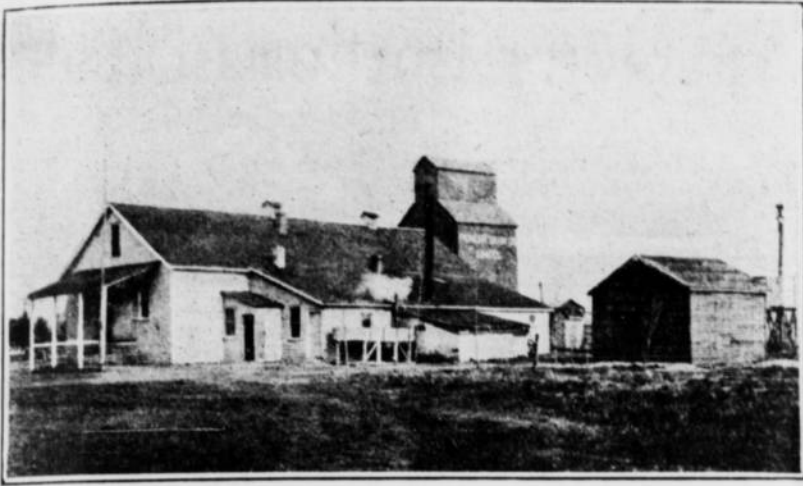
Ontario Committee Reports

A chilled beef export trade for Canada and a steadier stream of live cattle to the English markets were advocated in the report of the Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Committee, which was tabled in the Ontario legislature, April 6.

In presenting the report, Dr. David Jamieson, chairman of the committee, pointed out that there should be a greater demand in England for Canadian cattle which were reckoned as good as any in the world by the British feeders. The trouble was that the British feeder was not assured of a steady stream of cattle from Canada.

Checking Creamery Costs

Good bookkeeping is as important as good buttermaking in the creamery business—By R. D. Colquette



A prairie creamery—the Co-operative at Lloydminster

LAST fall the Agricultural Economics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College completed a careful study of the cost of making creamery butter in Ontario. Over 50 creameries were visited and of these 28 had records of expenditures complete enough to be utilized. The study showed that some creamerymen were doing well; some were broke and knew it and others were broke and didn't know it. The most successful of them had well kept and carefully audited books. In fact good bookkeeping seems to rank in importance with good buttermaking in making a creamery a successful business enterprise.

One of the most important features of a good bookkeeping system had been overlooked by most of the creamerymen. It is just as essential to know for what costs are incurred as to know what they amount to. The proper grouping of costs is necessary to a proper understanding of the business. When the entries are being made it is just as easy to group them as not. There are four divisions which immediately suggest themselves, viz., cream delivery costs, factory costs, office or overhead costs and selling costs.

Cream Collection Costs Money

The first division covers all the expenditures on moving the cream until it reaches the factory door. Express on cream in and cans out, the upkeep of cans, premiums paid for delivery by the farmer to the factory, the proper share of the telephone bill, canvassing expense, advertising for cream, and all such incidental charges that do not fall under the other three heads—all should be grouped in this division. Most professional auditors include some of these charges in what they call merchandise cost of goods. This may be alright in some manufacturing enterprises, but it is all wrong in the creamery business. The cost of cream collection is too expensive to be slurred over. The survey showed that in Ontario nearly 38 per cent. of all expenditures are incurred in collecting cream or in getting it away from the other fellow.

Factory and Overhead Costs

The next division of costs covers all the expenditures on the physical handling of the product within the factory walls. This includes interest and depreciation on buildings and equipment, wages of creamery operatives including head buttermaker; repairs, insurance and general upkeep; and supplies including parchment, boxes, acid, cleanser salt, neutralizer and color. Another mistake made by the average auditor is in adding the cost of all the ingredients that are incorporated in the finished product to the cost of the butter-fat. They should be kept separate, and charged into the division of factory costs. This division accounts for about 46 per cent. of the total costs of running the creameries covered by the survey referred to.

The division of office costs covers all the strictly overhead expenses including the upkeep of office equipment,

salaries of manager and office help, directors' fees, office supplies and sundry office expenses. When the manager is also head buttermaker the proper proportion of his time should be charged to factory costs. It would be possible to allot the proper proportions of overhead to the other divisions but it is not necessary to make such fine distinctions except when some extraordinary expenditure is made, as, for instance, when a manager devotes extra time to bringing in new patrons. In the 28 Ontario creameries covered overhead took about 16 per cent. of the net manufacturing cost.

Selling Costs Vary Widely

The fourth division, selling costs, includes all outlays properly chargeable to the selling of the product such as cartage and express on butter, telephone and long distance telephone bills incurred in getting in touch with markets, shipping tags, storage charges and so on. In the survey these charges were not included in the final result for the reason that creamerymen who sell a large share of their output direct to retailers and private customers have very large expenditures under this head while those who sell mostly to the wholesale trade may have very little selling expense. The great variation in selling expense, therefore, made it inadvisable to strike average expenditures under this head for the 28 creameries surveyed and the final total, called net manufacturing cost, does not include the selling expense.

For the individual creameryman this would not be the most advisable practice. The selling expense should be charged up against the greater returns from direct-to-retailer trade, to see if this part of the business pays for the extra work and expense involved. It will likely be found to pay, alright, but it is just as well to be sure about it. In the survey the average cost under the division selling costs, was found to be a little over one-third of a cent per pound.

The cost per pound for manufacturing in the 28 creameries covered by the survey is shown in the following table:

	Cost per lb. Butter
Total gathering costs.....	2.4417
Factory costs:	
Buildings2123
Equipment5088
Wages	1.0530
Supplies	1.1468
Sundries0467
Total factory costs.....	2.9676
Overhead costs:	
Salaries7572
Supplies and sundries1791
Interest and discount1187
Total overhead	1.0550
Total selling costs.....	.3562
Grand total	6.8205
Less selling costs.....	.3562
Net manufacturing costs.....	6.4643
The above are of course, average	

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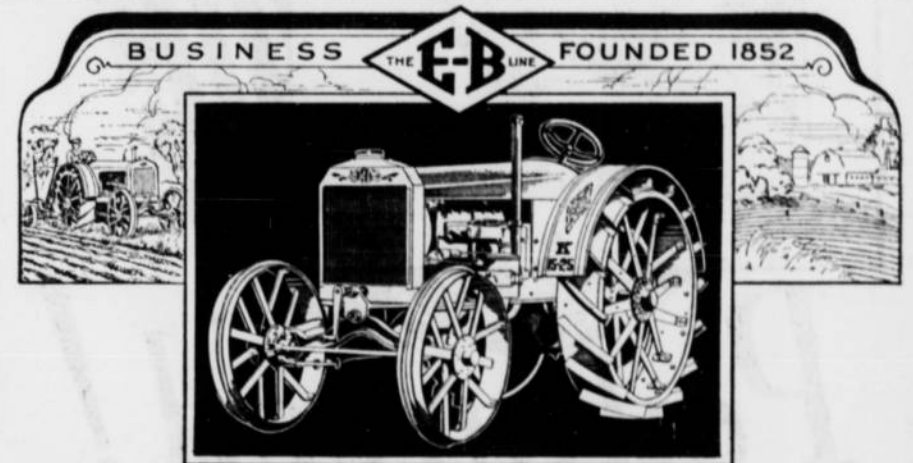
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figures. The variation in costs as between factories was very great. Gathering costs varied from less than 1.5 to over 3.5 cents per pound; factory costs from less than 2.5 to over 6.5 cents per pound, and net manufacturing costs

from less than five to over 10 cents per pound. It is in getting after the costs of running his business in its different departments that the creamery man can keep his outlay for manufacturing down to the minimum.

A Tractor Enthusiast Talks

From the prize essay of W. C. Wood

THE time is well suited to a discussion of tractor farming, as farmers are beginning to rally from the effects of the depressed prices of agricultural products which followed in the wake of the war. They are once more beginning to plan on a constructive basis and seek for ways to make farm operations yield a decent standard of living.

There are two ways by which farmers can increase the net returns from their work. One is to reduce the marketing costs. The other method is to reduce the costs of production or increasing

tractor is working part of the time in the summer, or to carry the extra horses through the long periods of idleness. Also he must decide whether the time and stable room that the tractor will save is worth while, if it is he should plan to make the change. For most farmers this change must be gradual and it may be several years before accomplished. In the meantime he must select the new machines which he purchases with this object in view.

Checking up on Lost Profits

We are all familiar with the occasions when we have worked on the land

In the J. I. Case competition for the best essay on tractor farming, open to students in all the agricultural colleges of Canada and the United States, W. C. Wood, a student of Saskatchewan University, was awarded first prize. Mr. Wood has spent all his life on a farm, the last thirteen years in the province where he now resides. He has operated tractors since 1914, and in that time has owned three. On the farm where he now lives they have 15 horses and are doing their best to get rid of most of them so they can use the tractor more. Mr. Wood is, therefore, well qualified by conviction to put forward the tractor side of the argument.

the market value of their products by improving the quality. The last is a problem which each farmer must solve for himself. He cannot copy his neighbor even though they may have similar farms. He has a different individuality than his neighbor and will do his best when working in conjunction with his abilities.

In this investigation of means by which production costs may be cut, the farmer should not neglect to consider carefully the possibilities of the tractor.

For every farmer there is one best combination of the factors of production (land, labor, capital, equipment, and managerial ability) which if departed from will yield diminishing returns. Or to state it in another way; there is one proportion of land, labor, livestock, equipment (horses, tractors, trucks, machinery, etc.) capital and managing ability that will yield maximum returns. This proportion or combination is by no means fixed, but is continually changing with the changing economic conditions. This is an important law and the better grasp of its full meaning that a farmer can have, the better is he able to cope with the problems of farm management.

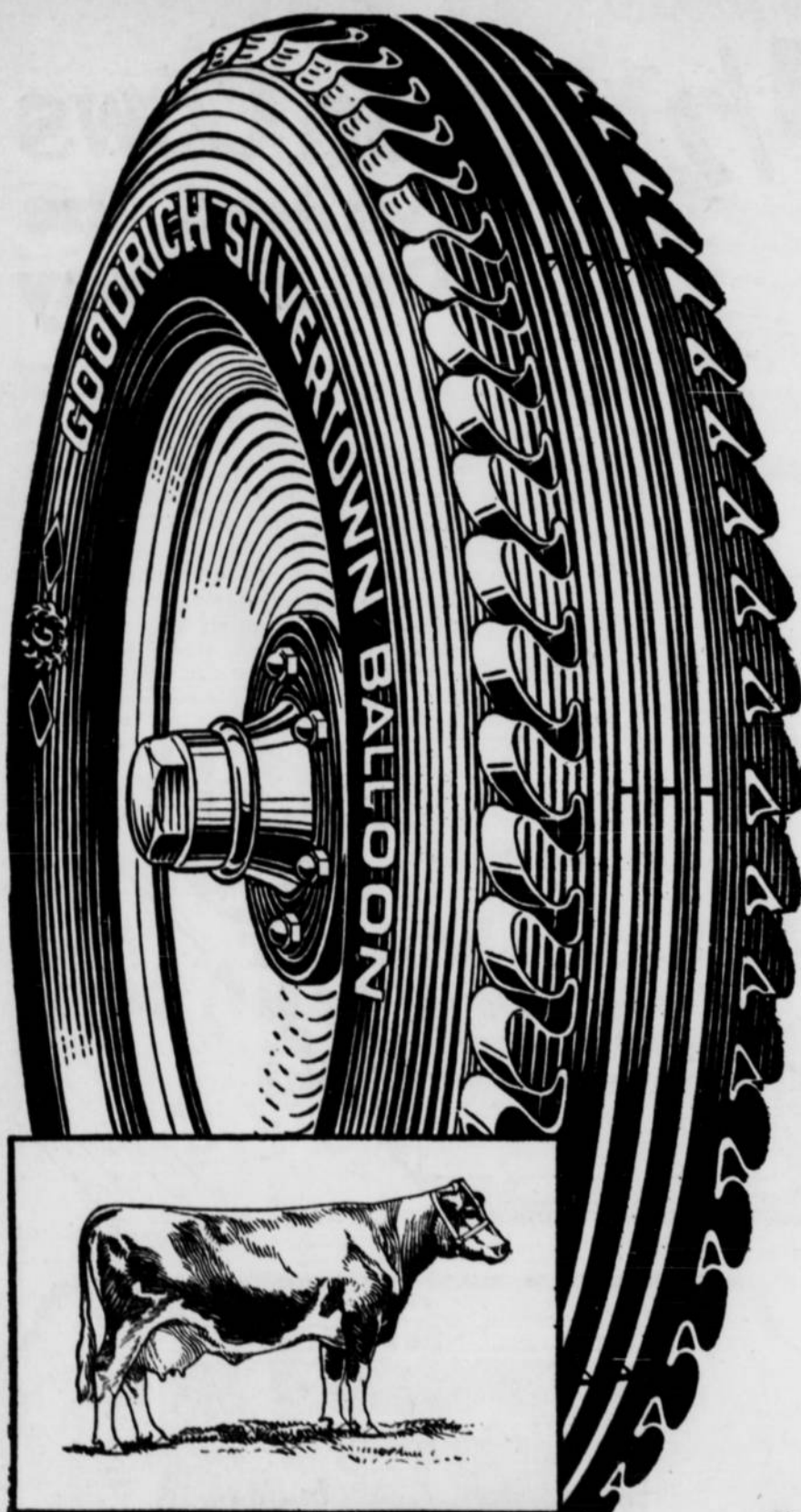
Can the tractor replace all the horses? On most farms—No. On a few farms—Yes. Generally the two must work together. There are at present many jobs on a farm that the tractor cannot do economically, e.g., picking stones, hauling sheaves to the threshing machine, hauling grain, coal, etc., in the winter months. On the farms operated by one man he must decide what is the minimum number of horses that he can get along with. This number he must keep and these must stand idle while he uses a tractor. His problem is to decide which is most profitable, to let these few horses stand idle while the

when it was not fit, knowing that the season was late and that it would not be possible to do all the work at the right time. Then we have found in the fall that the work that was not done at the right time produced very poor returns. Or take the instances when wet weather has set in and delayed work for a week or more with resulting loss. Again take instances when the weather was so hot that it was almost impossible to work horses though conditions were ideal for the work in hand. These are examples of lost profits and might be multiplied indefinitely. They will also serve to emphasize the point that there is a time for work to be done when it will yield maximum returns. It is in conditions like these that the tractor can bring in real dividends.

On every farm there is much time spent doing work that is necessary but unproductive. Much time is spent every day on the farm where horses are used for power that is not productive although it is necessary. Such jobs are: Feeding them three times a day, watering three or four times, cleaning out the stables, cleaning the horses, harnessing and unharnessing them and bedding them down at nights.

A man who drives a six-horse outfit must spend two to two and a half hours a day at unproductive work. Where a man drives an 8, 10 or 12-horse outfit he either must work long hours or someone must help him with this work. This work does not produce anything and yet it is necessary in order that the horse may do his day's work.

It always takes considerable time to get out large outfits of six horses or more, to hook them together, drive to the field and then hitch to the implement used. With most large outfits two hours pass at noon from the time that the implement stops work till it starts



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again, and yet the driver will get only a short rest at noon.

This is one place where the tractor operator is able to get an hour's more work and yet has as long a rest as the teamster. It must also be noticed that when the farmer is busiest and trying to get as many hours in the field as possible he must also give his horses the greatest amount of care and attention. Where loft room is small as it is in many western barns, another nightly chore is getting in feed and this has to be done every few days. A careful checking over of these points and others that will occur due to one's own peculiar conditions will help to analyze the tractor question.

One of the chief advantages of tractor farming is the saving in man hours required to raise an acre of crop, and it does it in several ways; by requiring less time in preparing for the day's work, by keeping steadily at the work while in the field, by pulling a bigger load than is handled by one man with a horse outfit, by travelling faster, or by a combination of the last two.

The big drawback in starting tractor farming is that the farmer has a full line of equipment for horse power and this equipment cannot be used with the tractor. This is one of the chief reasons why so many men who already have tractors for threshing do not use them for field work. They cannot dispose of their present machinery at anything like its value as compared with new machinery, and they cannot afford to sacrifice it and buy a whole new outfit. Their present machinery will not all wear out at once, and they cannot replace the abandoned machines by tractor equipment unless such can also be operated by horses. That means that farm machine companies must make implements that can be used with either power. It would be poor economy to run a tractor outfit while an outfit of horses of any size stands idle.

Tractors and Mixed Farming

In no country has a one-crop system of farming been able to last very long. The prairies of North America are no exception as many farmers in the purely grain farming districts are finding out. But mixed farming involves a lot of extra work and the grain farmer already has all he can do during certain seasons of the year. They must either dispose of some of their land or find a quicker way of working it.

As the tractor can do more work in the same time, or the same work in less time, the hours saved may be used to look after food-producing livestock.

The horses that the tractor displaces can be replaced by cows which can be worked 365 days a year. The stable room can thus be much better utilized. The cows can be milked in the morning in less time than would have been required to attend to the horses and prepare them for the day's work. This time which was unproductive before is now productive.

Feed which was previously consumed by the horses can now be fed to the cows to as good or better advantage.

Legumes and other forage crops must be grown to retain soil fertility and to control weeds, insects and disease. Meat animals can utilize this feed to much better advantage than horses can. Legumes are poor feed for horses but they are the finest feeds for young growing stock. Sheep, hogs and cattle can utilize a lot of rough feed that would otherwise be wasted where only horses are kept. Hogs are one of the most profitable side lines on a farm if they can get lots of fresh milk when they are small. Cows and hogs naturally go together. Figure it as you will the tractor offers the best solution of the mixed farming problem.

To Tax Margarine

What is known as The Beck Bill now before the United States Congress proposes a tax of \$1,000 a year upon each manufacturer of margarine, a similar tax upon each wholesaler and \$100 tax upon each retailer and a 10-cent per pound tax on uncolored margarine, as well as retaining the present tax of 10 cents a pound on colored margarine. Opponents of the bill have figured out that it will add \$39,000,000 annually to the cost of oleomargarine in the United States.

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Fore-arming Against the Cutworm

Prof. K. M. King outlines the measures by which farmers may cut down losses from the ravages of the red-backed cutworm

WHEN an outbreak of cutworms occurs, it usually finds the growers unprepared. The first question then is, "What can be done now?" Later, the thought is, "How can similar damage be prevented for next season?" Our knowledge of useful methods is discussed below, but in order to have a full understanding of the reasons why certain things are of value while others are useless one should know something of the development and habits which determine these things. The contents of the two preceding papers are therefore briefly summarized.

The outbreak of the Red-backed cutworm in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1925 caused serious losses, generally under-estimated because of the good crop harvested in spite of them, but largely preventable at small cost. The evidence all points towards another widespread outbreak in 1926, barring the intervention of unpredictable weather conditions, but in any event we expect important infestation. In the preceding articles the habits of this cutworm have been discussed. The parent moths are present for about seven weeks, centering on August. During this time they lay their eggs in loose, dry earth. In the spring the eggs hatch and the cutworms do important damage from about the middle of May till the third week in June. Although the species has great powers of multiplying, normally nature keeps the cutworms in control by means of various agencies, such as parasites, birds, disease and unfavorable weather conditions. When these agencies fail temporarily over large or small areas we have general or local outbreaks. At such times it becomes necessary for man to take steps to protect valuable crops.

Poisoned Bait

For cutworms, such as the Red-backed cutworm, which come above the surface to feed, the use of poisoned baits has long been known to be the most efficient and practical remedy.

The formula which we have carefully tested is: Bran, 100 pounds; finely ground white arsenic (or Paris Green) two pounds; cheap cane molasses, one gallon; water, seven gallons. A smaller formula is: Bran, one quart; Paris Green, one teaspoonful; molasses, one tablespoonful; water, enough to moisten. Under some conditions, such as on land without vegetation, it may be possible to use fine sawdust in part, or fine oat chop; or to reduce the amount of molasses. These changes have not yet been thoroughly tested, so that we recommend only the mixture which we are certain will work efficiently.

The bran and arsenic are thoroughly mixed while dry, using tubs or a concrete floor if no mixing machine is available. (During this process keep nose and mouth covered with a damp cloth). The molasses is dissolved in the water and slowly stirred into the poisoned bran until all is moistened and free from lumps. This bait is thin and evenly broadcasted wherever control of cutworms is desired. Where scattered thin and free from lumps there is no danger to birds or chickens. Bags of poisoned bait should of course be kept safe from stock or children.

Since the cutworms usually do not feed above the surface until after dark, it is essential that the bait be put out in the evening so that it may be fresh for the cutworms feeding. It is also essential that one choose a warm but not hot evening for baiting; if the thermometer registers below 50 degrees Fahrenheit at sundown it will be too cold for good results; many failures have been traced to this, but it is usually easy to choose a favorable evening. It is easier to get good results with smaller amounts when the soil is moist and when the growth of vegetation is slight. Excellent results, however, can be obtained among rather heavy vegetation and on dry soil, if the temperature is right. The bait is very effective as the Red-backed cutworms have been repeatedly ob-

served to feed upon it in preference to tender seedlings. An example may be given: a market gardener at Saskatoon, after losing most of his early seedlings, spread bait according to our directions and then set out 1,000 young cauliflower plants, losing only one plant by cutworms in two weeks.

When to Use Bait

In gardens, we would advise the use of poisoned bait at the rate of 30-40 pounds per acre as soon as the first cutworm damage is noted.

In fields of sunflowers, corn, flax or seedling sweet clover, either in unmixed or mixed stands, the same recommendation would maintain, but the rate per acre may be cut in half. These are food plants preferred by the cutworms, are heavily damaged, and have no powers of recovery after being cut. We have repeatedly observed cutworms to completely destroy flax or sweet clover while leaving almost untouched the oats or wheat with which they had been seeded. In one case which was carefully followed, cutworms, at the rate of only two to the square foot, ruined a perfect stand of sweet clover, but left a good stand of wheat.

In the cereal crops, wheat, oats, barley and rye, the case is somewhat different. Observations on the Red-backed cutworms have shown that whenever possible they avoid feeding on cereals except when the plants are very young and tender. Consequently severe injury to these is usually over when the plants pass the seedling stage. In addition, very marked recovery, under favorable moisture conditions, occurs where grain plants are not too badly damaged. For these reasons it is inadvisable to poison where the cutworms are merely thinning the crop. But where the cutworms are numerous enough to indicate that large patches or whole fields will be eaten bare, poison the areas at once to save the crop and prevent the spread of the infestation. Frequently such areas will be on knolls or other patches of lighter, drier soil, or near the margins of the field.

Poisoning on Large Areas

Where growers have used bait according to these directions, in gardens, they have almost invariably been converted to the method. In the case of field crops, because of the area to be covered and the low unit value of the crops, farmers have shown hesitation in using poisoned bait. One reason for this lies in the fact that cutworm feeding occurs at night, and hence, unlike the conspicuous grasshoppers, the cutworms are seldom seen by the farmers. We believe that some of the doubt would be removed if one would spread a little bait, in an infested field, on a warm evening and then go out about 10 o'clock with a lantern and watch the feeding. With a little practice, the amount of bait in the larger formula above can be made to spread completely over at least five acres, at a cost for material of 75 cents per acre. Organization for mixing and spreading, such as was used in the grasshopper campaigns, would reduce the cost and difficulty of these processes.

In 1925, farmers, in several instances, lost two, three or even four seedlings. In comparison with the cost and labor involved in this, the use of poisoned bait early in the season would have been very easy and very inexpensive.

As previously noted, bait is ineffective against the Pale Western cutworm, prevalent in Alberta, so that farmers should write to their entomologist for definite advice regarding this species.

Reseeding

Normally, Red-backed cutworms are present in numbers until late in June and constantly growing in size. We have also observed that usually they will not move very rapidly, but will remain for weeks in areas eaten entirely bare of vegetation, and this often delays their development. It seems obvious, therefore, that it is useless for a farmer to reseed such areas, unless they have been baited, or until the cutworms have

Turn over to Page 51

Plums on the Prairies

By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist

THE hardest tree fruit of value in the prairie provinces is the plum. This is a native fruit, and, while many of the cultivated varieties, which have been tested on the prairies, have proved failures as they have been originated in warmer climates, there are other sorts which prove satisfactory, and thousands of hardy seedlings are found growing in the wild.

The three native plums found wild in the prairie provinces are the Canada Plum, *Prunus nigra*; the American Plum, *Prunus Americana*, and the Sand Cherry, really a plum also, but a bush fruit, not a tree fruit. After hardiness and quality, the chief characteristic of importance in plums for the prairies is earliness. So many of the varieties which have been introduced are too late, hence the importance of those hardy early sorts of good quality, of which there are yet all too few available.

The varieties of the Canada plum are among the most important for the prairies generally. The trees are very hardy and strong, much stronger than those of the American plum, which breaks down easily and often suffers badly in this way when weighted down with snow and ice. The Canada plum, on the other hand, will usually come through such conditions without appreciable injury. The skin of the Canada plum is usually thinner than that of the American, and on this account they are better for canning than the latter. Some of the earliest and most valuable varieties are in this group. The best known sort is the Cheney, which has attained a well deserved popularity because of its hardiness, earliness, size of fruit, attractiveness of appearance, thin skin, fair quality, and suitability for canning. Aitkin is another early sort, which, however, has not proved as productive nor as generally good as Cheney. The Mammoth plum has some of the characteristics of the Canada plum, but would seem to have in it the blood of the American. It is especially interesting in that it originated in Manitoba. The Assiniboine is a very early sort, and one that is valuable because of this and its good size.

Fruitful Hybrids

Among hybrid plums of tree form, which are not as hardy as those just mentioned but which are valuable in the more favored sections of the prairies because of introducing the quality of other species than those of the Canada and American and being early enough to ripen, are Omaha, a cross between the American and Japanese plums; Pembina, a cross between the Manitoba wild and the Japanese variety, Red June; and possibly some of the newer Minnesota productions might be included. The Omaha plum, because of its earliness and hardiness, is, perhaps, the most valuable of these.

At the Morden experiment station, the Waneta, one of Hansen's hybrids is the largest plum fruiting. It ripens

late August. The Emerald is another large sized plum ripening at Morden in mid-September. Both these failed in 1925, so that their range of hardiness is yet to be tested. The Tokata, another Hansen hybrid, is of excellent quality, and has fruited well at Indian Head, but has suffered some years from winter killing. Hanska and Kaga are twin sisters, being hybrids of the native American plum and the Chinese apricot plum. At Morden the Kaga has been the heavier bearer. They ripen in early September and seem hardier in the fruit buds than Waneta, Emerald or Tokata. These apricot hybrids resemble the apricot in shape, keep well and have a very pleasant taste and aroma. They are worthy of trial in the southern parts of the prairie.

There are great possibilities in these hybrid plums, and there is no doubt that in the near future many new sorts will be introduced, of which, at least, some will be extremely valuable in the prairie provinces.

It is, however, among the bush varieties of plums or Sand Cherry hybrids that there is, perhaps, the greatest interest today, but these were dealt with fully in The Guide of April 1.

To get fruit, insects, mainly bees, both wild and tame, or occasionally wind, must carry the pollen from the flower of one variety to the flower of another in order to get fruit to set. One must, then, never plant an orchard of plums of one variety or seedling, but of two or more.

Plant Small Trees

When plum trees are obtained from nursery firms, they may have been a long time on the road, and it may be that they cannot be planted at once. There is often great loss from trees dying, for which a lot of money has been paid. The roots of a plum tree should not become dry from the time it is dug in the nursery or thicket until it is re-planted in the orchard. As it takes much packing to protect the roots of large trees one is not so likely to have success with a large tree from a nursery as the roots are much more likely to be not sufficiently protected or kept moist than if the trees were smaller. Furthermore, larger or older trees are most difficult to transplant than smaller and younger ones. The safest trees to plant are those one year old, and quite small. These trees come on very rapidly, and much loss in time and money will be saved by purchasing and planting such. Plant as early in the spring as possible. Trees are not likely to grow if planted late.

About 18 to 20 feet apart is a good distance to plant plum trees, though they might be planted 20 feet one way and somewhat closer the other if one were short of room. Thorough cultivation, especially early in the season, is desirable to conserve moisture and ensure good growth.



Plums growing on the forestry farm at Indian Head, Sask.

Mr. Ross has experimented with a long list of varieties including Aitkin, Cheney, Mammoth, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, Oziya, Tokata, Sapa, Opata, Tom Thumb, Underwood and Waneta.

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A field with Guide Farmers

Would Not Junk Packer

LIKE most machines the surface packer has its good points and also some points that are not so good. The packer cannot be used indiscriminately or the results may be rather disastrous. The packer may be used to good advantage on new breaking before disking or backsetting. It is usually beneficial to pack your first crop on breaking as it helps to keep the wireworm in check.

If the soil is not too dry the packer can be used to good advantage in stopping the ravages of the cutworm, particularly on the clay loam soils.

On spring plowed land where flax is intended to be sown the packer can be used to good advantage to put the soil in proper shape, as flax will not do well on a loose seed bed.

On land that has been allowed to dry out before being seeded the packer should be used after seeding as the packing of the soil around the seed helps it to absorb moisture enough to germinate. Never on any account use the packer when the soil is wet or only slightly dry on the surface.

If I did not have a packer I would not buy one now at present prices, neither would I sell mine to the junk man. I have had a packer for 14 years and during half of that time it has never been in operation.

Careful farming, doing your work when it should be done and by using the drag harrow the packer has gone pretty well out of business.—J. R. H., Man.

Manuring Paid Him

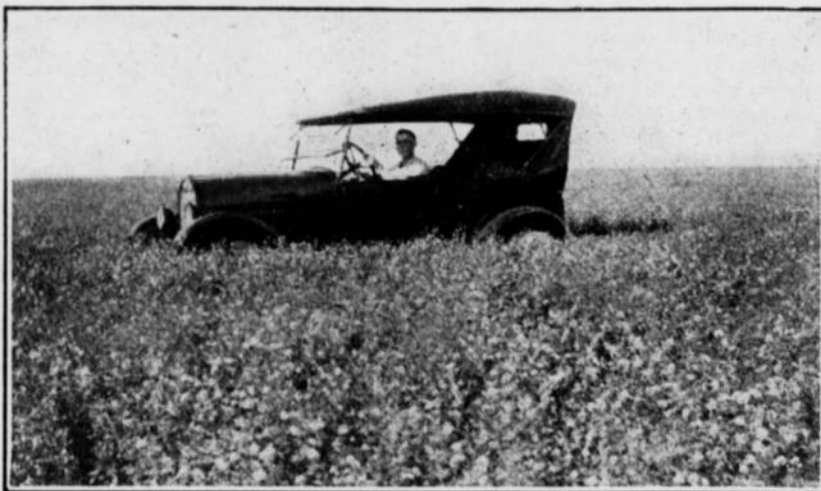
Eight years ago I summerfallowed a field of 12 acres that has been broken for nearly 40 years. The first crop of wheat went 20 bushels to the acre in a fairly dry year. The second crop of wheat went 20 bushels in a dry year, but 10 per cent. was wild oats—the dirtiest field on the farm. Patches of wild oats were nearly always bad in the lower places. The fall the second crop of wheat was harvested the land was skim plowed, and manured in the winter time when help is plentiful, the manure being taken from the stables to the land and spread thick enough so it could be plowed under with a three-furrow gang plow. On June 10, the field was plowed and sown to barley, the land being packed and harrowed well. Forty-two bushels of barley was harvested to the acre, the following year 50 bushels of oats were harvested to the acre, the next year 41½ bushels of barley was threshed, and last fall 40 bushels of barley was harvested to the acre. It is the cleanest field on the farm, practically free of all weeds. The man on the binder can tell to the foot where the manure has been. This land is in a park country, black loam, a little light in the hills.

How often have we seen the good crops on the fields near the buildings, unless there were manure piles around the buildings 10 and more years old? Last fall I was talking to a neighbor who fattens a car of cattle each winter. He said, "My best yield of wheat (it would grade one and two grades higher than the adjoining fields sown the same time on the same summerfallow) was the part that was manured the winter before it was summerfallowed. Manure was applied green." His experience was the same as mine—that it was cheaper to spread the manure in the winter time, than to have it piled up for summer spreading.

Still another of many farmers I have talked with, spread 500 loads of manure on land that was being summerfallowed from a pile of manure saved up for a few years back, spreading it with a spreader. The other man plowed it under as it came out; his yield of wheat per acre was one of the best in the district and went No. 2 northern for Marquis, one and two grades higher than other wheat grown here because of the rust year. He is absolutely sure that the manure was the cause of the yield and quality of the wheat, as the whole field was not manured.

Last fall in five weeks I travelled

A Little Story about an Alfalfa Field



Gordon W. Parker sowed this field in June, 1924. Used genuine Grimm seed at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Used flax for a nurse crop—25 pounds of seed per acre. Sowed on black summerfallow. It was packed after seeding and cultivated three times. Above picture was taken July, 1925, on the 12-acre portion left for seed. On the rest of it he got three tons of alfalfa hay per acre. Parker says when using flax for a nurse crop, cut high. He is now a confirmed booster for genuine Grimm.

some thousands of miles by train and by car, in the southern part of the province, the western and the northern part of the province of Manitoba. The best crops I saw was where sweet clover was sown the year before; one could not mistake it, for there was that tell tale in the fields, a stalk or plant of clover in different parts of the field, while across the road allowance would be a fair or a poor crop, as against a bumper crop. One may well say, it was the result of a different class of farmers and farming. Quite true, there is a different class of farmers, the one who piles the farmyard manure up year after year and the other who spreads it on the land year after year. By my own experience and others in this part of the country, it certainly does pay to manure, it gives back to the land a good part of that richness which we take away.—David Russell, Penarth Farm, Two Creeks, Man.

Deloraine Ought to Know

In one of the April issues of The Guide an invitation was thrown out to readers living in the Deloraine district to contribute short accounts on the transformation which has taken place around them in the last four years. Montgomery Bros. have taken up the challenge. Sweet clover is the key to

the secret they say. But we'll let them talk.

"If your district is subject to occasional drought and rust, or soil drifting, or is in debt; the way of all ways is to get into sweet clover and a few head of cows and sheep," so their story runs. "If you have to start on one head of each you will soon be independent, with the help of sweet clover. It brought back to an excellent degree of prosperity this whole district with the splendid help of Kubanka and Mindum types of rust-resistant wheat.

"Sweet clover is a most accommodating seed. It grows on almost any kind of soil and can be seeded almost any time of the year that you get time to sow it. The ideal time and way, however, is at the time you are sowing your crop with which you intend to have the clover get its first year's growth, and with a grass-seed attachment on your drill.

"If you cannot get your seed just when you are seeding your other crop it does not mean that you cannot seed it this year. You can just seed it over the field where the other crop has been sown at almost any time during the summer, as it is just about as well not covered as covered, if there is no danger of all the seed drifting into the



Eveners for twelve-horse outfits, working in tandem sixes, are very heavy, and make a great deal of difficulty in turning at the ends of the furrow. One of the ways of getting over this difficulty is to have the traces of the outside horses run over pulleys, one pair of cables thus connecting each outside wheeler with the horse in front of him. The four pairs nearest the pole may then have their draft applied through two regular four-horse tandem hitches.

hollows, or being picked up by birds.

"Then if you haven't a grass-seed attachment (which costs about \$15) you might sow it broadcast by hand, or you can get a cyclone seeder from almost any seed house for around \$2.25 or \$2.50. It makes a good job and more even than you would likely do it by hand, if you are not an old hand at the job."

Discriminate Against Yellow Oats

Gold Rain oats have not been grown in any great quantity in the West, but there are some farmers growing them, and up until this year the Government Inspection Department have been allowing them to pass as 2 CW, although they were not eligible to get into that grade. The Grain Act in connection with the grade of 2 CW oats stipulates that 2 CW oats shall contain 90 per cent. of white oats, and this bars Gold Rain oats, which are golden in color, from getting in on that grade. This year the Government Inspection Department have been unable to pass Gold Rain oats at anything better than 3 CW. They are not only off color, but the millers have now got to the point where they will not accept them as 2 CW, claiming that they have a very heavy, coarse hull which naturally affects the yield of rolled oats.

The man who pays the piper calls the tune. If the trade is determined to discriminate against yellow oats there is nothing the farmer can do about it except to select his seed accordingly. A little attention to this point at this season of the year will save some disappointment when the crop moves to market in the fall. Two CW oats are selling around 48c at Fort William at the time this is being written, while 3 CW is in the neighborhood of 42c, a difference that would amount to \$2.40 per acre on a 40-bushel crop, and a very considerable total on the year's output on most farms.

Novel Outfit for Russian Thistles

"We are just getting a good start of the Russian Thistle in this district," says D. W. Trego, of Arrowwood, Alta. "The matter has been pretty well discussed in our U.F.A. local and this is the plan we have decided to follow:

"After carefully summerfallowing the land during the growing season, the fence rows and road allowances will be cleaned of all the thistles which have blown in and found a resting place. It is not worth while to bother about the small ones where they have grown thick. The best way to burn is to bunch the thistles with a horse-rake or harrow, and after adding a little straw, touch a match to them.

"This looks like a pretty big order at first, but when you look over our plan of action it does not seem so bad. Start out with a good load of dry straw, and where there are only a few thistles in one place, break them off at the ground with your fork and throw them on the load. Drive on to the next clump of thistles and when you find a good-sized bunch, roll off the ones which have been gathered, add enough straw to make them burn, and light the fire. This performance can be gone through any time during the fall or winter provided the thistles are dry, and the proper precautions have been taken to avoid starting a prairie fire.

"If each farmer cleans up his own fence lines and the roads adjoining his lands, it will prevent the thistles from blowing about over the summerfallow.

"Where thistles have blown over the fields it pays to delay seeding until the weeds have had a chance to germinate. Then try a light cultivation just before seeding.

"Under some conditions the cultivation can be done with the rod weeder, but usually well-worked summerfallow is too firm by the following

spring for this implement to work well. I tried a plan last spring which turned out satisfactorily when the rod weeder is out of the question. I used the single-disc drill, and as they cut from the centre toward the sides, I took in-throw discs and lengthened them out to cut the same width as my grain drills. These were then attached to a 10-foot in-throw drill, the drill trailing somewhat in the same manner as was shown in The Guide article of February 10, by C. C. Wager, entitled, A Big Seeding Outfit. Eight horses handled this outfit conveniently, as the disc need only cut from two to three inches in depth. Eight horses would even handle an 11-foot drill.

"Last spring I crossed each field with a drag-harrow about a week after drilling. It destroyed all the weeds and gave me the cleanest grain crop I have had for a number of years."

Copper Carbonate for Hulless Oats

Copper carbonate as a preventive against smut, is such a recent addition to farm practice that it is difficult to find western prairie men who can give judgments on it based on experience, but Pierre Ferry, of Subrosa, Sask., sends the following letter to The Guide:

"You would do well to advise any of your readers who are going to try hulless oats, the true name of which is Chinese Naked, but which are often called Liberty in Canada, that if the seed is bluestoned or formalined, its germination powers will be destroyed. If it is sown untreated the crop will probably be all smut. The seed should be dusted with pulverized copper carbonate, two ounces to the bushel. It is a treatment which is 99 per cent. effective."

Mr. Ferry's conclusions are in entire agreement with the opinion given out from the agricultural colleges, but the schoolmen go further and give copper carbonate a high value when used with hulless barley, in fact, all grains, save those which are protected by a hull.

A Scoop Shovel Champion

Circumstances may prevent us from holding corn-husking competitions in Western Canada, but U. P. Reischman, of Big River, Alta., foresees another feat of strength and skill which is just as appropriate for this land of wheat as corn-husking contests are in the middle western states. Why not a wheat-shovelling contest? And Mr. Reischman is not the kind who suggests this in order to see the other fellow perform. He is willing to step into a granary to measure his prowess against any and all comers. Challengers are warned, however, that in Reischman they have a formidable opponent. In assisting a neighbor to load a car of wheat this past winter, he shovelled 95 bushels and 20 pounds in three minutes and 20 seconds. Mr. Reischman is out to make a record next fall of loading 150 bushels in five minutes.

Soil Drifting Serious

This is the fix that a western Saskatchewan subscriber finds himself in: "I have 60 acres summerfallow. It was plowed and harrowed by about July 25. I left it for weeds to grow before doing anything else to it, but weeds did not grow until late fall and I could not do anything to it then. Weeds are mostly hare's ear mustard, just showing. There was quite a lot of couch grass in patches before plowing. It is heavy land, having to use disc plow, but blows badly."

"What would you advise me to do in spring before seeding to wheat? Last spring I went over summerfallow with a wide-share cultivator and followed cultivator with seeder, and the wind just blew the seed out of the ground. I have tried everything I know to stop blowing and nothing seems to stop it. I am anxious for your advice because if my crop blows out this year—I'll be just blown off the farm, that's all there is to it. I may say that the land was full of moisture at time of seeding, but am not satisfied if it is any good or not. What

Turn over to Page 52



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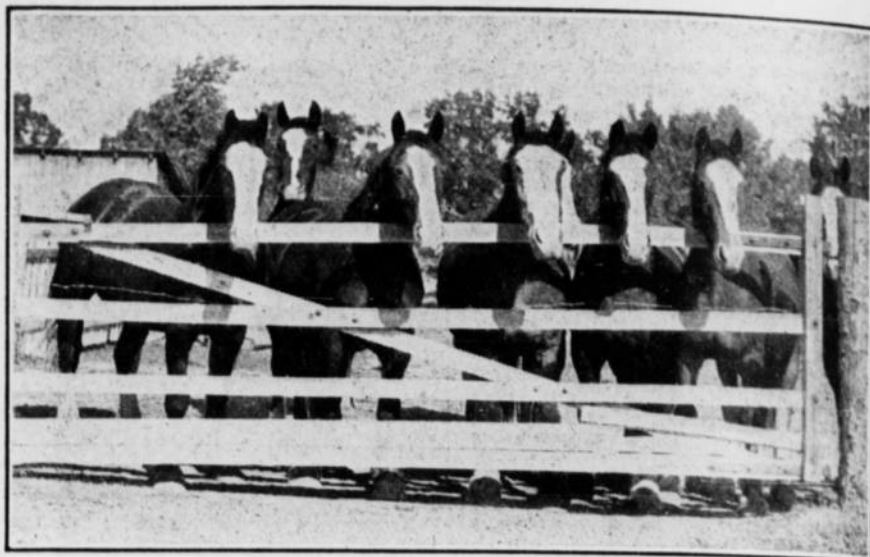
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Avoiding Excess Shrink

These two letters to *The Guide* tackling the question of keeping down shrink in livestock en route to market, are written from two entirely different angles, both worthy of consideration

HAVING a little to do with the shipping of livestock," says H. Farmer, of Canwood, Sask., "I am of opinion that a good many causes are responsible for the percentage of that shrinkage. In the case of cattle, what causes most loss of weight are these: Filling up with loosening feeds such as grass, silage or crushed grain before loading; being deprived of water for from 12 to 24 hours; crowding too closely in cars when the weather is mild; a few vicious cattle, with or without horns, butting the others around. We would recommend feeding them nothing but hay for a day before loading, and giving enough water the last thing before putting them in the car. Under these conditions loss of weight on a short journey will not be heavy, around 20 to 40 pounds a head.

"In the case of hogs it mostly depends on the distance they are hauled by road before being shipped. Hogs hauled 20 or 30 miles by wagon, weighed at that journey's end, then well fed, watered and comfortably bedded in the evening and morning before taking the train journey of about 50 miles, in cool weather, will shrink from four to ten pounds each, weighed off car at the other end. On the other hand, hogs filled with feed on a farm within four miles of shipping point, and weighed within a couple hours, are getting a lot of feed weighed inside them, some of which they are liable to lose before getting to the end of the train journey. Hence the dissatisfaction often expressed by shippers on loss of weight."

Install Scales

W. T. Fallis, who has long been identified with one of the most successful co-operative associations in Saskatchewan, has this to say:

"Permit me to say that excessive gains or shrink can almost invariably be traced to faulty home weighing, in other words my experience is that 99 per cent. of all abnormal shrinks are due to this alone.

"Our association long ago realized that it was a human impossibility to weigh stock in a vehicle on elevator or town scales, drive to the stock yards and unload the stock, get a tare weight of the vehicle and figure you have an accurate weight within a variation of say 10 or 20 pounds. As a matter of fact we found that weights secured in this way varied up to as great as 50 pounds both ways, depending on a number of things such as amount of mud shaken off the wagon wheels between scales and stock yards, amount of litter unloaded (incidentally a few odd plow shares when passing the blacksmith shop), horse blankets or owner perhaps on vehicle when being

weighed and visa-versa when getting tare.

"We had all these difficulties and causes of dissatisfaction to contend with—until we installed a set of good, reliable covered-in scales at our local stock yard, where we are now able to unload the stock and weigh it accurately without interference. Ever since that time discrepancies between home and stock yard selling weights have practically disappeared.

Hog Shrinkage

"In a general way our shrink on hogs generally averages from two to three pounds per hog, and from 20 to 50 pounds on cattle, depending on distance animals are brought. Extreme weather conditions, both heat and cold, will, of course, be reflected in selling weights; and, of course, there will always be the odd animal or two, both cattle and hogs, that from train sickness or sheer nervousness will at times refuse to fill, and on such animals as these individual excessive shrinks are to be expected.

"My experience leads me to say this, that if 'Perplexed' will get the local Grain Growers' Association at his point to put in a good, reliable set of covered scales at his local stock yards his problems so far as weights are concerned, will be solved.

"In regard to feeding prior to shipping. It is quite a mistaken idea to feed and water heavily before shipping. Feed and water very lightly, and both cattle and hogs will stand shipping very much better, reach the stock yards in a good, healthy, hungry condition, and take full advantage of the opportunity to take on a good fill upon arrival. Then, providing they have had a reasonably good run and normal weather conditions, they will get back reasonably close to home weights.

"I have made a good many trips with stock to the Union Stock Yards, and have taken particular pains to check up the work of the United Livestock Growers who handle our shipments, also the Stock Yard Company who are responsible for the weighing, and I think it is only fair to say quite frankly, that I fail to see where that end of the business can be improved upon."

Sow's Family Worth \$228

W. Morgan, St. Boswell's, Sask., has a story to tell with a powerful moral, which he succeeds in putting across in the smallest number of words.

"My sow," he says, "a Chester White, had 14 pigs on October 15, 1925, 11 of which she raised to weaning time. Two of these suckers were sold for \$14. At four months the remaining nine tipped the beam from 160 to 173 pounds. Three weeks later

seven of these nine were sold for a lump sum of \$160, weighing on the average 191 pounds. The remaining two sows were kept for breeding purposes. Averaging the value of these two retained the same as those sold to the butcher, my old sow's litter was worth \$228. And then some people still say fall pigs are not profitable!"

Working Stallions

Here is a subject of interest to all horse owners over which these two Guide subscribers see eye to eye.

H. E. W., a Manitoba farmer, says: "Putting the stallion into harness is about the easiest and surest way to keep him in a healthy, breeding condition. Lack of exercise of the stallion is one of the common causes of 'returning' mares. By making him work this cause is entirely eliminated. Then some stallions are inclined to worry if left alone, and may even get vicious. Working them with other horses makes them more docile and easier to handle."

"Two years ago I worked a Percheron stallion from seeding to freeze-up with an outfit of mares. His foals were strong and healthy, and he came through the season in very good condition."

"One needs to give the stallion a larger grain feed if he is being worked. This is especially true during the breeding season. But the cost of the extra feed is more than balanced by the extra work one gets out of the horse and by his healthy condition."

H. C. P. writes from Southern Alberta: "With some horse owners it is an expensive mistake not to work the stallion. In the first place a stallion is a tremendously powerful work horse, with a large amount of reserve energy, and provided the stud is not hooked along with a mare in season, the owner should derive nothing but benefit from his work. Nearly all stallions when worked within reason are benefited by the exercise, and if the owner does not allow them to become thin, their fertility is greatly increased."

"Three cases with which I am personally acquainted are: A farmer had a Clydesdale stallion, that by actual results seemed infertile. He was advised to work the horse and turn him loose with the rest. He did, and later he told me that all his seven mares were in foal."

"Another case, a neighbor of mine, uses two 1,900-pound grade stallions for pulling his manure spreader every morning, loaded with the droppings of 33 cows. A third case, a homesteader, for a few dollars, got hold of a ton stallion, up in years, trained it to walk just on the edge of the furrow, and broke all the land required to get his title to his farm, using it in a light wagon single, and charging \$5.00 stud fee."

"My advice is to work your horse the same as the others, but keep him in good shape for light breeding, but always remember that the sexual instinct is uppermost, and if you have to leave him any time see that he is firmly tied, as, should trouble arise, the law is altogether against the owner of the stallion. Entire animals must be kept under safe control at all times."

Feeding Separator Refuse

"Are black seeds worth feeding?" This is the question to which R. H. C. addresses himself.

"It all depends, of course, what weed seeds the mixture contains. Pigweed and buckwheat contain considerable oil, and when properly treated are greedily eaten by livestock. Way back in the early '90's we used to have lots of pigweed and buckwheat, especially in the dry seasons. We used pigweed boiled for cows and calves, and buckwheat ground up and mixed with other grains for cattle and pigs. We had very good results. The stock liked it and did fairly well."

"In the dry season of 1894 and the winter following, pigweed saved a good many cattle for several of us. There was little straw and very little hay. Pigweed and prairie wool carried our stock through the winter. We boiled the pigweed in an old Ontario sugar kettle and fed it when cool."

The same question put to Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta., brings out this information:

"Black seeds and weeds in general

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The way to make your threshing more profitable is to have a separator that is big enough for your job—and a tractor that is big enough.

A three-plow OilPull tractor, for example, will operate a 24x38 Advance-Rumely Thresher, fully equipped, with utmost ease and economy. The combination on any farm means more work done in less time—with less labor—with less cost for fuel—upkeep, etc. It's the most profitable threshing team any farmer can have. Professional threshermen find larger Advance-Rumely teams just as profitable. Here are some of the reasons:

Take Power. An OilPull is a super-powered tractor. Delivers unusual power to both drawbar and belt pulley—for its size and weight. Also operates the new OilPull Power Take-off.

Take Steadiness. Due to hair-line governing the OilPull is "steady as a steamer." This means more efficiency and low fuel consumption.

Take Fuel Economy. The OilPull has won all principal fuel economy tests for 14 years.

Take Reliability. Due to Oil Cooling the OilPull *never* overheats. Saves time—labor—delay.

Take Upkeep. The OilPull averages only \$20 per year for upkeep.

Take Labor. One man operates a powerful OilPull just as easily as a small outfit. Reduces labor cost 50 per cent.

Take Separating. The Rumely Ideal Separator—built on principles that have led the world over 75 years—has without an equal in results. Has amazing capacity. Easy handling. Easy adjustment—everything in easy reach. Long life. Few repairs.

The Rumely Continuous Flow Principle of Grain Separation secures maximum capacity and thorough separation.

It is the combination of such outstanding economies as these that saves time—labor—and expense for OilPull owners—and increases profits by a large percentage.

Light-Weight

OILPULL

RUMELY IDEAL SEPARATORS

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Inc.,

(Incorporated)
Calgary, Alta. Edmonton, Alta. Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, motor trucks and tractor winches

Write at Once for Details

Thresh your own this year. Have all the advantage on your side. Find out about the OilPull and the Rumely Ideal, NOW! See the Rumely dealer. Or send the coupon at once for catalogs, economy facts; testimonials which prove the economy of this high powered team.

ADVANCE-RUMELY

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.

(Incorporated) La Porte, Indiana
Dept. M Please send me catalogs and other economy facts about your Advance-Rumely Separators, also the Light-Weight OILPULL Tractor.

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Served
Through
33 Branches
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Mail
This
Coupon



The New Century Maple Leaf Scraper

One of these Scrapers should be on every Farm in Canada. Ideal for cleaning out Barns or Cowsheds, as, if trodden on by the animals, it will not break.

Would you like to have your

ASTHMA Banished Forever

ASTHMA-SERA
THE wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, removes gland activity to normal, and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

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Thousands of testimonials!

In 1925

CHEVROLET had its greatest year. During that time literally thousands of testimonial letters were received from satisfied Chevrolet owners—a tremendous avalanche of evidence that the public possesses a genuine appreciation of the car and its performance.

In 1926

Chevrolet offers even greater values than before. With its never-failing standard of quality and the new LOWER prices, Chevrolet is demonstrating to the public, in greater degree than ever, its policy of

"QUALITY AT LOW COST".

**And Chevrolet is fully equipped
—no extras to buy**

**New
Low
Prices**

We have a time payment plan that costs you less—the GMAC plan—General Motors' own plan for buying its cars on time.

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CANADA, LIMITED**
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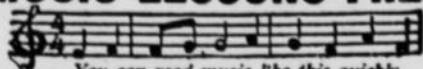
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Before You Buy or Sell

Look over the "Little Guide Ads." on Page 54. You may find the very opportunity you have been looking for. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read every advertisement. By following this suggestion you can

EARN A DOLLAR THIS MINUTE

MUSIC LESSONS FREE



You can read music like this quickly

IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

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have a very high feeding value and should never be wasted. If they are left in piles where the separator dumps them, these seeds are distributed by the birds with bad results. It is much better practice to feed them to farm stock, treated in such a way that they will not spread.

"Black seeds from the thresher are generally mixed with broken and shrunken grain kernels which enhance their value. The weed seeds contain a high percentage of oil and should always be put through the cooker to destroy their power of germinating. Grinding cannot be depended upon to crush all the seeds. If small potatoes of unmarketable size are available, they should be added.

"I would advise feeding this mixture once a day, and ground grain for the other meal. I am not in favor of feeding weed seeds to milk cows or breeding stock, at least not in any considerable quantity. Milk may be tainted in this way, and I have suspected weed seeds as being responsible for abortion. The chief value of seeds is for fattening stock."

His Sheep Live on Weeds

In spite of the undeniable profit in a little flock of sheep, they are not multiplying very rapidly on the grain farms of the West, owing to difficulties connected with fencing, shelter, and the crop rotations in general use which do not include much pasture. J. Wendell Davidson, Manitou, deals with these points in a letter to The Guide, in which these very difficulties are dealt with. He says:

"For the fence I use hog wire with two strands of barbed wire on top. The shelter need only be poles covered with straw, so long as there is no draught. The early lambs need a warm shelter such as this and lots of care is needed in the lambing season.

"Sheep can be raised without native pasture—my sheep live on weeds—mostly sow thistle, on the summerfallow. When the lambs are ready to wean, put them on a fresh field, leaving the ewes on the poorer field. The number of sheep to the acre of course depends on the season, and how many weeds you have. I figure on one sheep (ewe) to the acre, and I sow a bushel or more of oats to the acre in the stubble if I think there are not enough weeds. They need a rotation of pasture—at least two—so one can be growing while they are eating the other, for sheep will leave the ground black after them, they eat so close to the ground. The sheep kill the weeds, pack the ground and fertilize it.

"I feed clover once a day, sheaf oats once a day, and have feed racks with chaff or fine straw for them to pick at all the time—also have salt for them all the time. The sweet clover alone is not sufficient feed—they must have the oats. Sheep should not be put in the same pasture with other animals because they eat the grass so close.

"The knowledge gained by practical experience is mainly that upon which one can rely for success in his manage-

ment. In two years my sheep (80 in all) have paid for themselves and for enough wire to fence a half-section, and interfered it into eight fields keeping the summerfallow bare and fertilizing the land—the only real work with them is in the lambing season and for a day or so clipping and dipping."

Farm Dogs

J. H. D. Lambell, Strome, Alta., deplores the loose standards we observe in the breeding of our farm dogs. "There are a lot of advertisements in The Guide and other farm papers for collie pups," he says, "but none state explicitly what is being offered. They read something like this: 'Collie pups for sale, registered.' There are, I think, about a dozen different breeds of collies of various sizes and colors, and I think it would pay breeders who wish to dispose of their stock to give a few particulars. It would certainly save buyers a lot of time and trouble in getting just what they want. One never sees advertisements offering just hogs or chickens.

"Where are the regular collies gone anyway? I mean those dogs of 60 to 80 pounds in weight, with lots of speed and coats of hair two or three inches thick; tan, with white ruff around the neck so thick that a good kick from a cow would not lay them out for a week. I would like to hear what others have to say on this matter.

"Of the dogs one sees nowadays about western farms, only one in 50 is of real use. Farmers will keep pure-bred cattle, hogs, chickens, and even pure-bred horses, and yet will drive them with a mongrel dog. Lots of people say a small dog is better than a large one for cattle. I can't see it that way. I have a dog about 18 inches high and it keeps him busy getting out of the snowbanks even on the level."

Making Harness Look Like New

When you consider that in every \$100 total expense in keeping a horse, \$4.50 is spent for harness, it's an item worth some attention.

Economizing in harness may be accomplished in several ways: (1) Buying a harness that is made of good leather; (2) a harness that is well constructed as to stitching, quality of thread used in the sewing, quality of hardware; (3) buying a style of harness that is suited to your particular work, and heavy enough to stand your hardest job without strain; (4) keeping harness in a dry place, preferably enclosed from stable fumes; (5) occasional washing and oiling; (6) when repairs are necessary, make them promptly and do a good job.

Once you have purchased a good harness, the main thing is to take good care of it. When the oil dries out of the harness, and the rain and dust penetrate the leather, it will quickly deteriorate. Investigation shows that there is a wide degree of difference in the number of years' service that farmers get from harness. This can depend on the quality of harness, the amount and kind of work done, and the care given the harness.



The baby chick business is rapidly expanding in Western Canada. Alex Taylor supplies The Guide with this instructive photo of some which were snapped just after they emerged from one of his incubators on March 15. Notice the little wire baskets in which the eggs are kept during incubation. This is the usual practice with eggs from pedigreed stock. The identity of each batch of eggs can be kept by marks on the basket. As soon as the chicks come out of the shell they are banded with light celluloid leg bands. In his 17 weeks' hatching this year Mr. Taylor estimates he will distribute 65,000 chicks, some going as far west as Vancouver, and others invading the poultry province to the east as far as Toronto.

Cause of Deterioration

It should be stated at the outset that harness cannot be properly cared for unless one has a suitable place in which to hang it. In damp stables it moulds quickly at certain seasons of the year. The presence of mould indicates that moisture is taking the place of the oil, on which the life of the leather depends. A harness should not be stored where the ammonia fumes from manure can reach it.

At least twice a year all work harness should be entirely taken apart (particular attention being paid to the straps at the buckles) and then cleaned and oiled. In cleaning harness, use as little water as will do the job. Warm soft water is best, but hard water may be used if a handful or two of soda is added to each tubful. Some harness is so dirty that sponging alone will not remove the dirt. In this case it should be soaked for 15 minutes, scrubbed with soap and a stiff brush, rinsed, wiped with rag or chamois, and then hung on a wooden horse to dry in a warm place, but not near the stove.

As soon as the harness is dry, apply neat's foot oil (diluted one-half with a good standard harness oil, or about one-fourth with kerosene) with a rag or a sponge. Several applications of oil are generally needed, and it will pay to rub well into the leather with the hands. Neat's foot oil, when applied undiluted, is liable to cause work harness to become too stretchy. It may be made black by adding a tablespoonful of lamp-black per pint.

Avoid Drying Oils

When the leather shows up very red after washing, give it a coat of edge blacking before oiling. Under no circumstances is it advisable to use a drying oil such as linseed oil. Low grade vaseline is useful for smearing over a set of harness which is to be stored for any length of time. After the working harness has been oiled, sponge the straps with a good grade of castile soap. The frequent sponging over of a set of harness and a use of good dressings are to be recommended.

When a brilliant black finish to the harness is to be desired, it becomes necessary to use some one of the standard harness "compositions," which are quite similar to the best pastes used for blacking shoes. There is, in fact, no objection to using shoe polish except for the extra expense entailed in purchasing it in small boxes as it appears in our retail stores. Anyone who has blacked boots knows how to complete the performance of making harness look like new.

Acknowledges Compliment

"I should like through your column to thank Dr. McLoughry for the compliment he paid the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders at their annual meeting held in the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, on the evening of March 16.

"His short address was that of a gentleman to gentlemen. He showed them where they as cattle men could give help when it was needed. It was not a request for charity nor for any commercial advantage. Needless to say he got what he asked. He would have been met in the same spirit by any of the livestock breeder's associations. That he chose the Aberdeen-Angus Association to make his request to, was to give them a great opportunity."—Jas. Brown.

Chinchilla Rabbits

In order to promote and protect the best interests of this new fur rabbit, the breeders throughout the province have inaugurated at Fort Qu'Appelle, the Saskatchewan Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders' Association.

The pioneer of this rabbit into Canada, Geo. Jennings, has been appointed first president, and the duties of secretary are placed in the hands of Jas. Harrison, so that new beginners and others can always rely upon sound and reliable advice. The high English standard of points has been adopted, and a safe, reliable and sound system of registration is being devised. All breeders throughout the province are eligible and cordially invited. Membership fee of \$1.00 can be forwarded to the secretary.

EMPIRE

FIRE WALL BOARD

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The Finest Medium
for Walls, Ceilings
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EMPIRE WALL BOARD

Easily erected—Fireproof—Sanitary. Will
not Warp or Shrink—Rigid and Smooth—
Takes Wallpaper, Paint or Kalsomine—
Saws and nails like Lumber.

SEE
YOUR
LUMBER
DEALER

Manitoba Gypsum Company Ltd.
WINNIPEG



A "Safe" Light for the Stable

BITTER experience has taught many farmers the peril of the lighted lantern in the stable or barn. The risk is an ever-present one — so why take it? Carry an Eveready Focusing Flashlight when you go to the stables, morning or night. It will shoot a piercing beam 300 ft. or it will spread a broad light over a large area near at hand. And the newer designs CAN BE HUNG UP while you are busy, thus giving you light and leaving your hands free. For sale at electrical, hardware, drug, sporting goods, general stores and garages.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
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EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHTS
& BATTERIES
—they last longer

Buy, Sell or Exchange through
our *Classified Columns.*

If Ruptured Try this Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or
Recent, Large or Small and You
are on the Road That Has
Convinced Thousands.

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 416E Main St., Adams, N.Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the healing of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
416E Main St., Adams, N.Y.

You may send me entirely free a
Sample Treatment of your stimulating
application for Rupture.

Name

Address

Province

Re-Investing Your Coupons



PRESENT your coupons as they fall due and they will be paid by this bank.

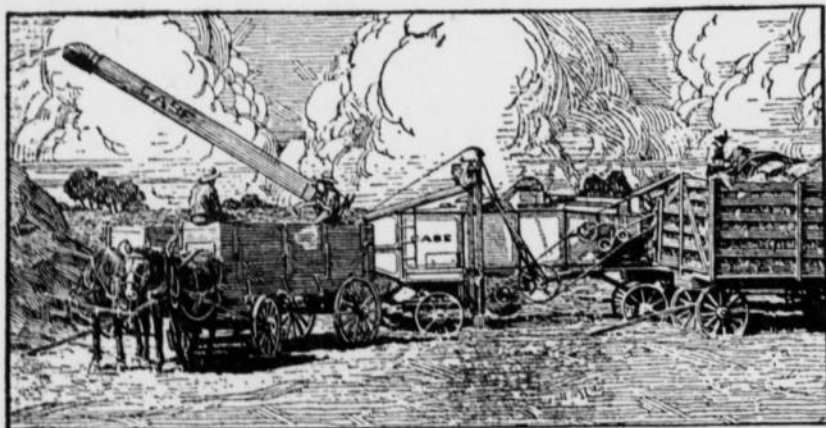
AN excellent plan is to deposit the proceeds in a Savings Account until you have accumulated enough for further investment.

25

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



Take Your Full Profit

ANY man who can thresh his grain whenever he wants to is better off than the man who can't.

He can save more of his grain. He can get it to market in better condition. He saves both himself and his wife a lot of hard work. He can get at his Fall work earlier. He makes more money.

To make the most of these advantages, own a Case Steel Thresher. More than 50,000 Case owners will tell you that—

The Case is simple—you can do good threshing the first time you use it.

It is light running—every Case machine has great capacity for the power required.

It threshes all grains and seeds—fast, clean and without waste.

It lasts for years—most of the first Case steel machines, built in 1904, are still at work, and the present machines are much more durable.

It is fireproof, weatherproof, and demands little expense or work for its upkeep.

These are money making advantages. The Case has *all of them*. Therefore, you can make *more* money with a Case. Write for "Profit by Better Threshing," which tells the whole story.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

Incorporated

Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon. Ontario—Toronto

CASE

TRADE MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Read the "Classified" Pages

Many readers have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of their lives by watching the "Classified" pages for bargains.

Grain farmers, ranchers and home-steaders from every district in the West use this method of marketing surplus farm products and machinery. Why not you?

No More **\$25.00** No Less
SUITS or OVERCOATS
Out of Town Customers—
Write for new ☐ Samples
SCOTLAND WOOLLEN MILLS CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Defends Stubble Burner

Manufacturer takes exception to statements contained in previous Guide articles

IT appears to me, after reading the article in The Guide of February 17, by J. G. Taggart, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and the letter by O. W. Valteau, of Kenaston, Saskatchewan, that it would do no harm to give the other side of the question whether burning by stubble burning machines is a profitable investment or not.

Nearly every agriculturist in Western Canada agrees that to clean the rough stubble off the ground is something to be desired. The next question is, "In what manner is this to be accomplished?" In the old days before there were so many acres sown to Marquis, it was an easy matter to go out with a harrow or a tire saturated with kerosene, and get good running burns, but it seems, by the results of the last few years, that it is getting to be a difficult proposition to clean land in that manner, although the writer has seen fields swept clean with these out-of-date implements.

Farming implements cost money as all farmers know, but if a machine can be added to his equipment which will destroy the surface trash, and kill a certain percentage of the foul weed seeds that lie on top of the ground, then it is a good investment to add the most up-to-date and most economical machine on the market.

Defends Cost

Stubble burners have been on the market several years and of course they are a little over their experimental stage, but we all know that there will be improvements added to them from time to time. The cost of the burners at the present time appears to be high, but if one will stop to consider the construction of the machines, and the nature of the work that they are called upon to perform, and being a new article, that they cannot be built on quantity production.

The frame and burner sections must be built rigid and braced well, or the burner would collapse under the terrific heat; to do this calls for a great amount of material. The average burner on the market weighs about 1,400 pounds.

J. G. Taggart and O. W. Valteau criticize the cost of operation, and claim that it is outrageous. From Mr. Valteau's letter I can plainly see that he bought a machine that did not perform satisfactorily, and no doubt the machine would be returned to the maker as unserviceable, but I do not consider that he is justified in condemning all makes of burners because one type did not perform satisfactorily.

Criticise Experimental Farm Test

On Saturday, October 25, 1924, I was present at a demonstration carried out under the supervision of Mr. Taggart at Swift Current, and I must say if ever a burner was tested under adverse circumstances, it was on that day.

The stubble burner shown in The Grain Growers' Guide of February 17, was measured out 20 gallons of fuel oil, and after wasting the best part of the stubble burning day, which is from 10.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., it finally got started at 3.45 p.m. on its test to ascertain the amount of fuel required per acre. The machine burned the stubble, French weed, and light Russian thistle, right to the ground, and ran out of fuel at 5.25 p.m., after having run one hour and forty minutes on 20 gallons of fuel oil, which cost 18 cents, f.o.b. Regina.

The machine only burned five acres of ground (not very good, you will say), but in this test the burner was required to cover every inch of ground and the field was so short that 19 turns were required to cover the amount burned, and when one will consider that it was no easy matter to turn the horses around against the side of the burning stubble because of these turnings and the antics of the horses wasted about one-third of the time, and all this time the machine was burning but to no avail.

On this particular day the sun disappeared behind a cloud about 4.30, and

the rest of the time the machine was burning under the most adverse conditions as a raw wind started to blow.

Farmer Gets Cheap Burn

On this same day in the Regina district, P. A. Humbert burned off 200 acres of Marquis wheat stubble with a machine of the same type, at a cost of 18 cents per acre. Now this is a great deal less than \$1.00 per acre which Mr. Taggart claims is the minimum cost per acre to burn off stubble.

Mr. Humbert went about the work in a practical and efficient manner to show the best results for the money invested, as any farmer would who has to count the expenditure against the results obtained. He burned the stubble off in strips 10 to 15 rods wide, letting the wind carry the flame across, and by burning with a cross wind he was able to burn on his return trips, cutting down his cost considerably.

In all, Mr. Humbert burned off 324 acres in the fall of 1924, at a cost of 23 cents per acre, and at harvest time in 1925, he claimed that the burner had paid for itself and put money in his pocket, on account of greater crop yields. The result of good burning also helping him in his fight against the noxious weed pest.

Mr. Taggart, in his article claims that burning will not destroy small seeds or saw-fly eggs which are lying on damp soil, although in a previous published report from that station it was claimed that of the charred seeds collected and subjected to a germination test it was found that 80 per cent. had been killed by the fire.

A burn on a field, no matter how intense the fire may be, it is impossible to destroy any matter which is even lightly covered with soil as in tests carried out I have found that the thermometers will only rise a few degrees, not sufficient to have any effect, but of the exposed seeds on top of the ground a large percentage of them will be completely destroyed.

Bees in Fiction

Dr. C. M. Vanstone, one of the first to keep bees in Manitoba, calls the attention of the editor to some glaring inaccuracies in Gene Stratton-Porter's continued story which is running in a current Canadian periodical. The doctor is in agreement with Stephen J. Harmling, who writes in the American Bee Journal, under the title Bee Fiction.

"Lots of bee fiction comes to our desk from all parts of the country, in all kinds of publications, but the neatest bit of fiction we have seen lately was written by Gene Stratton-Porter, in McCall's magazine. Poor Gene, like many thousands of others, the auto killed her. I see from ads. in the papers that her bee stories are to be published in book form with prospect of a big demand.

"Gene Stratton-Porter's bee story will be appreciated by all, except those who really know bees and know how to keep them. The publishers do not care a snap of the finger for the authenticity of the subject matter. Entertainment and not instruction, is what they want.

"There is a very big difference between fiction and facts, between theory and practice, between idealism and realism. Still, all this fiction sets people to thinking and experimenting. Some will lose money, get stung, and then quit. Some women will say, 'Well, if Gene can write about the game in this way, I can try out the game, will persevere, get better information and succeed.'

"No, it is not so bad, after all. There is a streak of humor in most of us. Gene's bee story, Zane's stuff, Chauncy's gunplay in the winning of the West, the wonderful big game stories of the mighty hunters up and down the West Coast, the 600 and 700-pound colonies, all these pretty hyperboles beautifully and innocently told, tickle us. Yes, we like humor. Charley, dear, for real humorous whoppers, you have to hand it to this far West."

HORTICULTURE



Neighbors gather for a strawberry feast on the farm of John T. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Everbearing Strawberries

Edward W. Lubke, of Michigan, is the originator of the Champion everbearing strawberry, and holds the United States record for quantity production per acre. He produced and sold strawberries of the Champion everbearing variety from one single acre without irrigation to the value of \$2,059, within 129 days of the date that the plants were set out. From eight acres of Champion strawberries planted 17,000 to the acre he harvested \$12,435 worth of fruit. Mr. Lubke sends The Guide the following account of his method of cultivating everbearing strawberries:

Do Not Delay Planting

"After the plants are received they should be placed in the ground as soon as possible. See that the ground is well prepared and in good garden tilth. If the ground is not ready, or if it is too early to plant, open the bunches and heel in the plants. In planting use care. With a spade or trowel make a hole with one side perpendicular to the surface of the soil. Take a bunch of plants and dip them in a pail of water, but use care and do not get the leaves wet. We always cut off about one inch of the roots, this takes away all the bruised roots which is caused from digging.

"New roots come out at once where they are cut off and it makes them start more easily. Then spread the roots fan-shaped against the flat surface. Firm the soil against the roots. Plant so that all the roots are in the ground, but not so that the crown is covered. If the holes are made just as the plants are set there will be moist soil against the roots.

"The care taken in setting the plants can not be too great, for the results of the crop that summer is largely dependent on the care in the planting and cultivation. Ordinarily it is best to set the plants so they can be cultivated

with a horse. They are best planted in rows, one foot apart, and rows 30 inches apart. Keep the blossoms off until July, then the plants will have the opportunity to become established, and develop better root system before beginning to bear fruit. Keep the runners in the rows, and practice thorough clean cultivation. We cultivate our strawberries once a week. Then we rake them with a common garden rake between the rows, this making a very fine dust mulch, which holds the moisture, also stirring up the weed seeds that are covered up by cultivating. Then they are gone over with a hoe and this completes their care for that week. By this method the weeds never have a chance to grow and your everbearings will have the proper cultivation. By doing this and selecting the best plants of a good variety there will be a good profit in the berries.

"In my experiments for the last seven years I have always kept in mind the fact that strawberries require the smallest amount of ground and bring more money than any other fruits or vegetables of any known description, all of which is proven conclusively in my record to date. Therefore they should be given the best of care, which requires labor and patience, but they are worth the effort."

The great merit of everbearing strawberries is that they produce their fruit in large quantities under favorable conditions during August, September and October of the year that the plants are set out. As in Michigan, so in Western Canada, the early frost is the worst enemy of small fruit growers and the entire strawberry crop of summerbearing varieties is sometimes lost by an early frost. If the blossoms of the everbearers are killed, however, they will rebud again and keep throwing out new buds continually and consequently will produce fruit in almost every season.



Rows of Spiraea Arguta in bloom at Prairie Nurseries, Estevan, Sask.

Will You Have an Indian Summer?



At 60 or 65 you will be entering upon the "Indian Summer" of life.

Whether you wish it or not you will be compelled to let go as younger men will be crowding for your place. Will you have laid by sufficient at that age to provide for your needs? Will you be able to have a "little cottage in the country," to read, write, golf, travel or fish?

There is no surer way of providing for this than by a Manufacturers Life Endowment Policy.

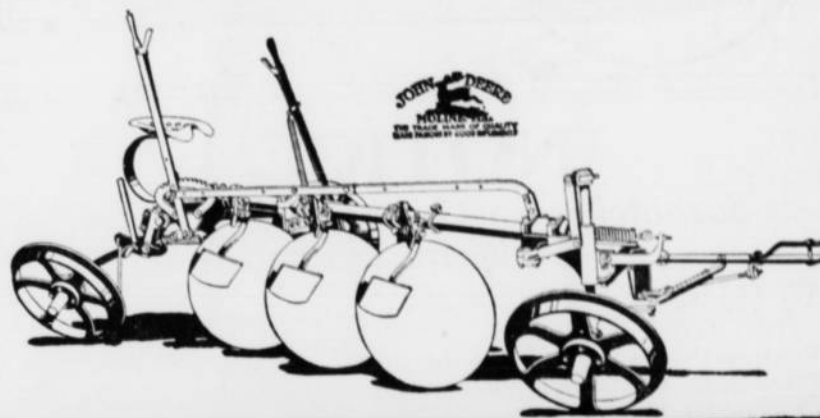
You can begin now to save towards the time when you must retire. Fill out the coupon and we will send you all the facts.

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I would like to accumulate \$_____ payable at
age 65 I am _____ years of age, nearest birthday.
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They Fit Every Field Condition Perfectly

You can change the load to suit your power when field conditions change—set discs for eight- or nine-inch cut per disc or convert the three-disc plow into a two-disc, or vice versa—all by quick and simple clamp adjustments—that's a great feature of

John Deere No. 62 and 63 Disc Plows

Easily Convertible—Quickly Adjustable

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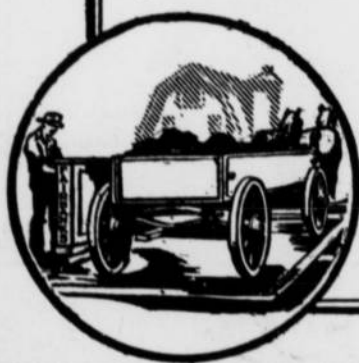
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TO ALL CONTRACT SIGNERS:

The Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, under the powers conferred upon them in that behalf, have determined that a sufficient number of contracts have been signed to comply with the requirements of the contract, and that the undertaking for which the association has been formed shall be proceeded with, and hereby give notice under the provisions of Clause 12 of the contract, that the association will commence operation on March 29, A.D. 1926.

Signed on behalf of the board,
BERTHA HOLMES, President.
R. BRIGHTY, Manager.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870.

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Sprucing Up with Chintz

Ways of brightening up the house for the warm weather

By Margaret M. Speechly

AFTER the long drab months of winter the house seems to need reviving and it is remarkable how a few yards of cretonne or chintz can bring about a transformation.

Old pieces of furniture, plush-covered or otherwise, take on a new lease of life when dressed in a slip-cover of some gaily patterned fabric that tones with the general color scheme of the room. Perhaps there's enough material left from the curtains, but if there isn't, try combining the remnant with a plain fabric and you'll be mightily pleased with the result. Some of the newest cretonnes have a dark back-ground on which are displayed cheerful colors and these are excellent choice for chairs, because the men folk can sit on them in their work clothes without spoiling them. The making of a slip-cover is not a complicated business but requires patience and accuracy. If you have no directions on hand secure a copy of The Guide Bulletin No. 75, How to Make Slip Covers, in which every step is described. By the time you made one slip-cover you'll be longing to make a dress of cretonne for the couch or lounge.

If you happen to have a window seat in any room, you'll find a padded cushion of cretonne does a lot to increase the attractiveness of the room. Add to this, several cushions of chintz or plain material and the result will be most satisfying. Very often motifs or medallions can be cut out of a remnant and applied on a cushion made of a solid color. These are much more attractive than cushion-covers of leather or embroidery. A heavy Morris chair of mission or dark oak comes to life "all of a sudden" when a bright cushion is placed on it. Another way of reviving such pieces of furniture is to make a "chair-back" similar to an antimacassar, using cretonne or chintz. Loose cushions for hard chairs without springs achieve the same result and so do short slip covers for the backs.

A Resurrected Screen

Tucked away in the storeroom or attic, you probably have one of those old screens so popular a few years ago. Why not refurbish it with cretonne and make it a useful piece of equipment once more? The entire panels can be made of cretonne or with plain material on which figured material is appliqued. If you haven't got a screen already it is not a difficult matter for a handy man or woman to make one. Not only is it a protection from draughts but as decorative background for furniture it is most attractive.

Very pretty table runners and mats can be made from fadeless washable cretonne. To my mind it pays to purchase such material rather than that which loses its color in the sun or the wash tub. Plain runners with bands of figured material are very attractive, especially when used on a painted table or white oilcloth. Table napkins can be made to match.

Upstairs there are many ways in which chintz can be used to increase the cheerfulness and beauty of the rooms. One of the prettiest bedspreads I have seen was made of shadow cloth—that is, cretonne with a wavy, indefinite pattern. Enough was allowed to fold over the pillows at the top in the day-time and to cover the sides and lower end of the bed. The walls of the room were a plain cream, the bed and other pieces of furniture were painted ivory and that spread of rose and white was the centre of attraction. Without it the whole effect would have been dead

dull; with it, the room was charming. A piece of furniture that is useful in every room is a "shirt-waist" box or a box for extra bedding. Placed under a window it makes an attractive seat especially if covered with chintz to match the curtains. To buy, they require several dollars, but to make at home they are not complicated. Choose a strong box with a lid that fits well, nail a cleat across either end and put on four casters. After hinging the lid, pad the top and cover with a gay chintz, making a pleated flounce to go around it.

Fashionable Dressing Tables

Then there are those pretty dressing tables that are enjoying such popularity just now. Made from a packing box or an old table and dressed in a gathered skirt of flowery chintz they are a distinct addition to any room. Many girls are using this sort of thing for brightening up their bedrooms.

Garment bags for protecting one's "Sunday best" from dust are particularly attractive when made of cretonne, especially if it matches the curtains or other features in the bedroom. Of course, everybody has shoe pockets or bags hanging on the door of the clothes closet. However, there are still rooms in which drawer pockets are not used. These are made from a double strip of cretonne tacked to the front of the top drawer, on the inside. They hold small articles which otherwise would be lost among the contents of the drawer. Elastic run through the top keeps the pockets in place. Then of course, there's the laundry bag which you'll agree is most attractive when made of cretonne. Some people like to cover their hat boxes with figured cloth and find that they hold together much better and last longer.

For a birthday or Christmas gift, a travelling case with cretonne outside and rubber inside will be welcome to the friend who journeys from home periodically. When bound with plain cloth to match the colors of the figured material the result is very pleasing. Lamp shades can also be made of cretonne and if given a coat of clear varnish will prove very serviceable. Of course, one of these shades should never be left on a lighted lamp if the house is empty. Drab uninteresting waste paper baskets take on a new lease of life if covered with chintz and given a coat of clear varnish. Old albums and books are greatly improved if covered with cretonne. Wicker trays with a gay piece of figured material underneath are proving very popular.

When it comes to bags there is almost no end to the ways in which cretonne can be used. There's the commodious shopping bag, so handy when going to town or visiting in the city; the sewing or mending bag; the brush and comb bag; the knitting bag; and various other types which are made in all kinds of shapes. Very attractive aprons are made of cretonnes, preferably those guaranteed fadeless and washable. Altogether it is plain that cretonne and chintz can be used in an almost unlimited number of ways.



A Walk About the Shops

A letter from a visitor to the city to her cousin who lives in the country, tells what new styles and materials are being shown

MY Dear Mary—
You asked me to write you a letter to let you know what is being worn in the city this spring and what is being shown for summer time. I have had a perfectly lovely time roaming about the various shops and looking at all the new things displayed. I don't think I ever experienced a spring when so many beautiful materials and colors were shown. The shops are veritable gardens of beauty. Some of our familiar flower friends seem to have jumped straight from their cold winter beds into the most attractive silk and cotton materials this year. But more of that later!

Almost everybody wants to know about coats first, so I shall begin with them. You may have almost any kind of a coat that you like this spring. In the main the slim silhouette is maintained in coats as well as dresses, but width is secured by flares. Some of the coats are flared right from the shoulder, but many have very moderate flares at the lower part of the skirt. The straight coat of the Prince of Wales style, slightly fitted to the figure is still good and gives a youthful appearance to the slight person. Some of the new coats show capes and these are very pretty. They are a bit difficult to wear for either the very large person or the short stout person, so that style will have to give way to others in many cases. I feel certain that you will rejoice to hear that tweeds are very popular this year. Tweed is such a serviceable material for country wear as it does not show the dust easily, and does not get shiny and matted when used for driving. There are many smart tweed suits shown this year. The coats of suits vary greatly in length. There is the short double-breasted hip-length, slightly fitted coat and the long coat of the ensemble suit. Some of the shops are showing pretty long knitted coats. They ought to prove a very cosy garment for driving, but might not be a general all-round garment.

The New Dresses

One of the things I noticed first in my journeys through the dress sections of the shops was that practically all the dresses had long sleeves. Some of the sleeves have puffs below the elbow, but are caught in at the wrist by a narrow band. I found afterwards that the very short sleeve is shown for afternoon wear. Of course the evening dresses are still sleeveless. The necks of the dresses are higher, especially in the back. They are often tied or buttoned at the throat with an open V or U.

You asked me to take note particularly of the length of the skirts this season. Well they are still short, but I don't think that they are any shorter than last summer. One fashion authority says that you can no longer give definite directions of so many inches from the floor; that the length depends on the feet, legs, and general ability of the wearer to carry off the style. A skirt to the fullest part of the leg is a safe rule for most women. The waistline is still more or less imaginary. It goes up or down or stays near the centre depending upon the whim of the wearer. The long waistline is so becoming to most women and they seem loath to give it up.

Most of the skirts show fullness of some kind. This is secured by plaits, flares or godets. In making your summer dresses I would advise you against too pronounced flares.

I suppose when I am on the subject of dresses I should mention the materials. There are some very pretty soft woolen materials shown. Wool jersey is very popular and comes in such pretty shades this year. But I know you are more interested in cottons. Well you will have a splendid wide range to choose from this year. You remember how printed silks were the very newest thing last year. Well, this year the manufacturers of cotton materials have borrowed some of the pretty patterns so popular in silks and have

put them into the cottons. They are lovely against pretty backgrounds. The geometric patterns are the newest thing, one shop manager confided to me, but I think I like the flower patterns better, but I realize that this is a matter of taste entirely. I could not help wishing when I saw the large patterns displayed that I could utter a word of warning to large women not to attempt to wear them. One must be careful in choosing patterned materials.

There is a new material on the market. It was here last year, too, but not in such quantities as this year. It is a mixture of cotton and artificial silk which is called Raynon. It has the lustre of silk and the wearing qualities of cotton. It is slightly stiffer than the pure cotton materials, but there is a tendency to choose the stiffer materials. In fact quite a number of pieces of Alpaca were on display in one of the largest stores I was in. Jersey veil is good, as are mulls and printed voiles.

A whole letter might be written on the silks alone. The printed silks are very much to the fore. Some of these had the most beautiful flowers on them. I saw two beautiful pieces. One had tulips in their natural gorgeous coloring and the other had the daintiest of pussy willows. Needless to say these were among some of the most expensive silks shown. Georgette plain and printed is going to be worn by a large number of women this year as will crepes and taffetta.

The Matter of Colors

Pastel shades are particularly good, especially in silks and cottons. Greens and blues have quite a strong lead. The first are a bit trying to many complexions, but the latter are becoming to a great many people. There is a very pretty golden shade of tan which the manager of the cotton department informed me was "wood" shade. He informed me that this color and a certain pinky-rose was very new and good this year. Gray is returning to favor and so is navy blue.

I know that I must not close this letter without mentioning hats, or you will not forgive me. Well, my dear, you can have a variety of styles to choose from. Women who still wear long hair affirm that the hat manufacturers are in league against them, as it seems so difficult to get a hat that will fit a person with much hair. The crowns of the hats are high and close fitting. In the early spring styles, the brims are very abbreviated, especially in the back. Often the brim is folded flat up against the crown. Fortunately for those who like a hat to keep the sun from shining directly in their eyes there are a number with larger brims. I rather think that these will be more popular as the season advances. They will, I am sure, look very pretty with summer dresses. The trimming on the hats is mostly flowers, although the smaller hats have tailored bands and bows of ribbons. Some small hats are made of ribbon alone. One milliner told me that navy hats are greatly in demand, but the windows display a far larger number of bright hats than they do of the darker shades, as yet.

What about shoes? Some of the fancy shoes are showing much higher heels, "spike heels" they call them, than have been worn for some time. I doubt if these will be popular for day wear with women and girls who know the comfort of the medium straight heel, but that remains to be proved. There are a great many black being shown as well as the light tan shoes. Oxfords and slippers are both good.

If you wish to be really smart add a pretty scarf to your spring wardrobe. You can find them in almost every shade and style this spring. They add a pretty touch of color and are very serviceable. There are many other things I would like to write about, such as the new handbags, pretty handkerchiefs, and a silk flower for your button hole, but this letter simply must end.

Yours most sincerely,
MARION ALLEN.

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How to Use a Pressure Cooker

Some of the good results one may expect from this valuable piece of equipment—Its operation and care—by Marilla R. Whitmore

A STEAM pressure cooker when properly used, is one of the greatest labor-savers on the farm. A boon to the over-worked house wife, it shortens the process of cooking the daily meals by such an immense amount of time that it seems as if magic were at work in the kitchen.

For home use there are five useful sizes, the seven-quart, which is a small one holding but one inset dish, the 10-quart holding two, the 12, 18 and 25-quart sizes holding three inset pans. The last three sizes are more suitable for farm kitchens and hold more in the way of sealers and cans. Larger ones may be purchased if one is trying to make extra money by canning the garden produce for custom.

Operation Simple

Not only is it a simple utensil to operate (high school students use them), but they can be used on any kind of a stove, oil stoves, ranges or camp fires. Made of cast aluminum they are as handsome a piece of kitchen equipment as one meets with in many a long day. One can be proud of such a piece of kitchen equipment and they will last a life-time with proper care. They are not heavy as the earlier steel cookers were. The first cookers manufactured required the aid of a brawny man to lift them from the stove, but the aluminum cooker is easily lifted by a ten-year-old girl. Any article of food can be either cooked or canned in a pressure cooker in one-third or less time than the same article cooked in the ordinary way. Why cook for hours when minutes will do? Tough meats are banished for ever, the cheapest cut may be cooked until deliciously tender.

Many an evening I have been delayed when on an errand to the village, only arriving home a little ahead of the men folks, but I had the supper on the table in 20 minutes. It was not a pick-up find-what-you-can sort of supper either, but a honest-to-goodness working man's supper of chuck steak and scalloped potatoes cooked in my pressure cooker.

Another good every day dinner is chicken fricassee, two vegetables and dessert cooked in 30 minutes or New England boiled dinner, which may be cooked without any of the disagreeable odors incident to most boiled dinners. Before the cooker is opened simply carry it into the open air, open the pet cock and allow all the odor to escape with the steam.

Our pressure cooker always accompanies us on our camping tours, for half of the disagreeable features of camping fall to the women folks, as every one is so hungry that one needs to be on hand and cooking all the time by the ordinary method. The cooker takes up very little space carried in the holder on the running board and as it is all the utensils you need, outside the coffee pot, you have all in a nice compact container. All of the plates and knives can be packed inside it as well. Then the women folks can go fishing or hunting knowing full well that it will be but 15 minutes work to cook the meal.

A Splendid Aid in Canning

For canning, a steam pressure cooker is almost indispensable. Operated over a low flame on a coal oil stove there is none of the heat and steam incident to boiler canning or open kettle canning. Not only does the fruit stay whole, but it seems to have such a delicious flavor canned by this method.

With the aid of my fruit press I have handled four sacks of cranberries in

less than an hour. Think of what our great grandmothers would think about that! They would be sure that jam or marmalade could not be fit to eat made in such a short time. The method is this: Wash the berries thoroughly not stopping to pick them over. Process for seven minutes under 15 pounds pressure, run through the big fruit press which takes out all the pits and sticks, add the sugar then either return to the retort or put in the sealers at once, or, better yet, I have found to use the tins and seal at once with the sealer, and place them neatly into the cooker and process for the required length of time. Haven't you always wished that you had time to can more of that delicious high bush cranberry, and didn't they inevitably get away from you, getting too ripe, by canning according to the old method? Apples may be made into butter and in the tins in less than an hour from orchard to tins. Shades of our ancestors, think of that!

By planting your home garden properly you can so arrange it that a single canning comes at once. Planting every two weeks does this. Always remember to can the same day you pick the produce and then you will never have a failure if you keep your working utensils clean and process your cans or sealers according to directions. Even a pressure canner can not take an inferior product and turn it into something first class.

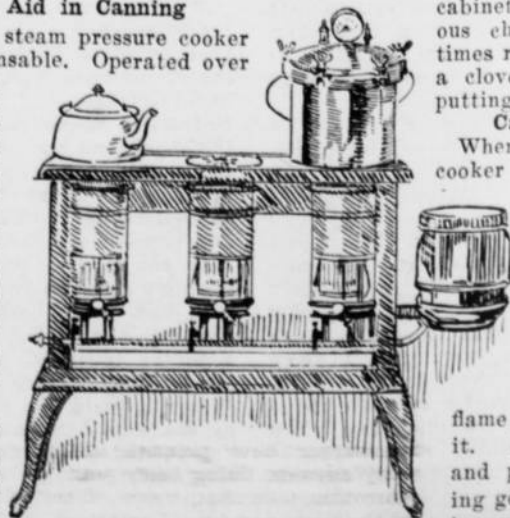
When canning garden produce I usually enlist all hands to help me pick and clean the produce. When all is ready for starting operations I put the pressure cooker on over the low flame and get it heated through the water boiling in an extra kettle as well. When the vegetables are in the sealers and filled with hot water, I add a teaspoonful of salt to the quart size and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, put the lids on and tighten them, then turn them back several turns and pack the cooker full. Then I get the pressure up to where I want it and go back to my work on the shady porch. No steam, no over-heated kitchen, the work is truly a pleasure, and I always can all the vegetables I need for the winter and until the garden will produce again. By the old method I simply canned a dozen cans or so of each and thought I had done wonders.

While we are preparing another lot the first cooker full has processed and the work continues until all of that planting is in the sealers or tins as you care to can. The fruit is canned the same way.

When canning meats in the pressure cooker work just as you would by the oven method or the boiler method. Cook your meat first if you like, either baking it or broiling, frying or stewing, being sure to season each lot a little differently, then you will have a nice change. Half the success in being a good meat cook is in the seasoning. Not everyone can cook meat so that it is tasty. There are many different kinds of seasonings. Keep tiny bottles of celery salt, red pepper, onion salt and other seasonings handy in your cabinet. The most famous chef I know sometimes rubs his roasts with a clove of garlic before putting it into the oven.

Care of Cooker

When you once buy a cooker then give it your best care if you expect it to last a life time and do good work as well. Do not make the too common mistake of letting it stand over a hot flame without water in it. Keep the canner and parts clean by using good soap and scouring powder.



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of the afternoon, in office or home, there is nothing so refreshing and so invigorating as a cup of tea. But it must be good tea.

It should be

NABOB TEA

TEA AS IT SHOULD BE

Be sure that you remember that the length of time for processing is calculated from the time the required steam pressure is registered on the steam gauge, and not from the time the canner is placed on the fire and started with its contents. When the processing period is complete reduce the fire under the canner or push it to the back of the stove. The steam pressure will be quickly reduced. Then when the indicator is at 0 partly open the petcock and safety valve. This is very necessary when using glass sealers as this will prevent the loss of liquor from the jars. Poor rubbers are sometimes drawn out if the pressure is reduced too quickly.

Users of the pressure cooker who do not follow the rules and who do not use good judgment and to make allowances such as to process a little longer if the pressure is not as high as required, may think that their cooker is a failure when it is simply being abused.

Useful the year round it is doubly so when the threshers appear on the horizon, making more work than a little for the farmers' wives. Then one can cook over a pile of potatoes at a time in a very few minutes, and cook all kinds of meats and vegetables in such a short time.

Christmas time comes with its Christmas puddings and its time-honored cake. The old way of watching the cook stove for four hours at a time is done with now. The puddings can be boiled or steamed in the pressure cooker in a third the time, for the retort is so thick that little steam escapes. The puddings, of which you can make 12 in number if you wish, make splendid gifts for friends or for the children at school. The cakes, of which a number may be made at once, are also put into the cooker and steamed for a period, then finished off in the oven. No more burned Christmas cakes by this method nor hanging over the stove for fear we forget them or someone will put on a fire and ruin them for us.

Handy the Year Around

Another use I have for the cooker is to can a good supply of prunes during summer months. This is the time when the men are demanding lunches and a sealer of well cooked prunes is an addition to any lunch basket. I can dried peaches, dried apples, and apricots early in the summer when sealers are empty, and it is mighty handy to go and get them from the basement without all the fuss of soaking and slow cooking, the pressure method makes them deliciously plump and juicy almost like the fresh fruit and the beauty of it is that they are ready when wanted—lunches for hay field, or school, or even family picnics.

Last but not least, the pressure cooker makes an ideal place to put your yeast. In very cold weather or when using the over-night method, I heat two soap stones, one for the bottom and one for the top, put the yeast in an aluminum inset pan, put a cover over it and place the second heated stone on top, screw on the cover and my yeast is just right in the morning. No matter if the fire goes out and the water pail is frozen to the very bottom the yeast is warm and the bread will be good, for once mixed down I grease the bottom of the retort and place my dough inside, put on the lid and forget it until it is ready to make into loaves.

When you purchase one, make it work for you three times a day, do not stand it on the shelf as something to be saved for canning alone. It will cost you quite a bit, but for less than \$50 you can buy the largest size. What is that price compared to what work it will save you, and the saving it will do of fruit and vegetables which otherwise you would never can. Think of the better health your family will enjoy if they have all of the fresh vegetables they can eat all winter long.

For the chickens: Bones that have had all the nourishment boiled out of them or that the dogs have left around the yard, may be used up in this way: Place them under the stove lids directly over the oven of the range. In a day or two they will turn white and crumbly and can be broken up and fed to the hens in place of lime or oyster shell.



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The Countrywoman

Education for Adults

IT has become an accepted practice for the teachers of Manitoba to have at their annual convention, held during Easter holiday week, some outstanding speaker address them. The teachers and other Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to the National Council of Education for its efforts in securing the services of some of the finest men in educational circles in the British Isles for lecture tours across Canada during the past few years.

This year the Manitoba Educational Association, by which name the teachers' organization is known, had the pleasure of listening to three splendid addresses from Dr. Albert Mansbridge, chairman of the World Association of Adult Education, who has been a leader in the movement in the Old Land for a bringing together of the universities and the common people. Dr. Mansbridge is also well known for his work in connection with the co-operative movement in England.

One of his addresses concerned itself with Adult Education and Democracy. He did not define democracy as "one person one vote," but as "a state of society in which each person gets the opportunity to make the best of his own personality, and where he makes the best of it. There was," he claimed, "no greater joy than to live and express the power that God has given you." He distinguished between education and the mere acquisition of knowledge. The latter he claimed might prove dangerous. He deplored the tendency the world over to worship cleverness. "A great achievement was all the more splendid because of a fine personality behind it." And again in another address he stated that national life reacts at once to enthusiastic individual development.

The educated person he described as "the one who is striving consciously to get in harmony with the Great Will of the universe." There have been a great many definitions of the purpose of education—almost as many as there are educators. Dr. Mansbridge's was: "to develop the power of the spirit through knowledge and training to so order the material things of the world for the welfare of man and the glory of God."

The last address was on Education in School and After Life. Dr. Mansbridge showed how necessary it was for men and women to continue their education all through life. "It is clear," he claimed, "that men and women in the act of pursuing education for themselves are the more capable of dealing with education in the schools." Speaking of the schools of Denmark and the efforts of those in that country out of school to better their own education he said they had, by their study of the story and mythology of their own people, awakened a new national consciousness that had found its expression in the agricultural high schools of Denmark. They had not limited their study to purely technical subjects. They pursued the things of the spirit and in the power of the spirit so controlled the materials of agriculture that they had revived the life of their nation.

He explained the Tutorial Class Movement in England where adult students pledged themselves to attend classes, pursue a definite study and write essays, for three years. No diplomas or certificates are given nor are any examinations set.

The students pursue education for its own sake. Technical and professional studies he said were ruled out.

An ideal class he said was one which was really representative of the community from which it was drawn. There should be a certain proportion of wage earners, agriculturalists, teachers, bankers, lawyers, political party representatives, depending upon the number of these various types in the community. There should also be equal time for lectures and discussions.

Honor Rural Woman

Some few years ago the Manitoba Agricultural College inaugurated the pleasing custom of honoring, at Commencement Exercises, some individual who has rendered outstanding service in some way to the rural people of the province.

Eight or ten people have been so honored, among whom was one woman, Miss E. Cora Hind, who has played a leading part in agricultural journalism. This year the college chose Mrs. David Watt, of Birtle, as the one who should be given this distinction. For many years Mrs. Watt has been identified with the Women's Institutes both in the province and in the federal organization. At the same time she has played an important part in the life of her own community in addition to looking after her own home duties. She has, through her leadership, taken a large share in the promotion and development of homemaking in village and country.

Women of Western Canada will learn with pleasure that the services of one of their own number has been recognized and honored by one of our leading colleges.

How to Make a Comforter

My neighbor once told me that she made a feather quilt, and added that she would not have one around the house, because the down kept coming out. Well, I had made one and was having a similar experience with mine. I always believe in the old saying if you don't succeed the first time, why just try and try again. So I kept on until I can make a hen feather comforter with which I am well pleased. The down does not come through. With one of these comforters a good blanket underneath and a pair of flannelette sheets and you can go to bed in winter in Manitoba and feel comfortable all night. I shall keep on making one every year until I have one for every bed in the house.

When the Hens Begin to Lay

(With all due apologies to those noble hens who do lay in the winter)

By Elemm McKeigh

Oh, often things are promised, "when the hens begin to lay." (It seems to promise something in a quite convincing way!) 'Tis oft repeated 'round the fire when wintry days are here. And eggs are scarce as chunks of gold, and very near as dear. Then mother reads the market page and wipes her specs. Says she, "'Tis dust upon the lenses that is playing pranks on me—Lands no! The price is plain enough 'eggs fifty cents today.' Oh dear! I wish those pesky hens would soon begin to lay!"

To Ma that fifty cents conjures gay visions end on end. Of little things she'd love to buy with money hers to spend. At last she'd get that book for which she secretly has sighed—Those little nick-nacks for herself that long have been denied—A hat, of course—a new one; for the old black straw, re-trimmed. Has seen three summers' sunshine, and its sheen is rather dimmed; A coat she bought six years ago, when the bumper crop did pay. Oh, it is time, high time indeed, those hens began to lay.

Ma's efforts now are doubled; in a systematic way She coaxes, bribes and tempts them, yet the "critters" will not lay. Then grain is sprouted, boiled or cracked, or stewed upon the floor. To be had for honest scratching—now what hen could ask for more! They've table scraps and meat and milk, right royal feed for hens; They've patent poultry powders, and dandy dusting pens; They've oyster shell and common grit—oh, shameless hens are they! Their appetites are wondrous, but they've clean forgot to lay!

'Tis not till spring's ambassadors, the suns warm, mellow rays, Warm up the wattles at their throats throughout the lengthening days. That something lying latent within each feathered breast, Wakes up to send them scuttling off to find a sheltered nest. "Back to the nest," the slogan is cackled shrill and high. And true to instincts feminine, each hen takes up the cry. Ma gathers eggs incessantly, and wears a smile all day. Her dreams are near fulfilment now—the hens began to lay!

She can fairly feel the crispness of the gingham she will buy. Just stout enough to stand the wear, yet pleasing to the eye. She crates her eggs, and takes them to the grocer in the town. Who blandly smiles, "Good morning, Ma'am. The price of eggs is down. They're fifteen cents in trade today. What can I do for you?" Her senses reel, Ma replied, "Some groceries will do. Some sugar, tea and matches—I think that's all today." But to herself she sighs, "too late, my hens began to lay!"

This is how I made the last one. I purchased 10 yards of the best feather ticking I could get, also 10 yards of comforter covering. I next got my scissors and cut the feather ticking exactly in the middle, making each piece five yards long. Next I doubled the one piece over and had a double length two and a half yards long. I kept this one piece and laid it out flat on a clean floor. I had a package of pins, safety pins are the best, but any kind will do. I pinned the two loose ends together, laid it on the sewing machine and stitched across the end. I laid it on floor again and tacked with safety pins every 10 inches on both sides, making sure that safety pins went right through the two thicknesses of ticking.

It would be best to use a yard stick and a lead pencil and draw a line straight across the goods and pin together on these lines. Now when this is done go back and sew it on the machine right across the goods every 10 inches where you have marked it. When you have done this turn the goods endways and sew down the centre using a line for a guide. Now this one is ready for filling.

When you have both pieces complete as I have mentioned sew up the centre and sew every 10 inches across open and both sides like a lot of pockets. You are now ready for the feathers. One bag and a half will do, as they should not be too heavy. Now get a strong needle, a number 10 cotton and your thimble and lay the goods on a table and fill from the bag on a chair to save stooping. Fill one or two pockets and stitch along the edge with large stitches just to hold the feathers in until you get it sewn on the machine. When you fill one side sew it up immediately on the machine and proceed with the other. Fill and sew both pieces of your comforter separately then lay one on the other and sew twice, joining the two together and you will have a comforter seven and a half feet long, and whatever width you have chosen. My goods was 32 inches wide, so my quilt was 64 inches across. I left one of these 10-inch pieces at the bottom without feathers so as it would hold better, would not be bulky, and is a saving of time and feathers. Now your comforter is done you must make an envelope from the comforter covering and leave one side open to slip the comforter into, then sew up the side and the least tacking is done the better, and where you do tack it do not run your needle through the feathers, but tack it where the machine holds the goods together. — Emily E. Shorland.

If women were to sit down and make an accurate estimate of how much of their time is spent in chasing a dust cloth, they would find that more time is devoted to this pursuit than can really be justified. Most of us have become so accustomed to having certain objects on view in our homes that we can not picture home without them. It would be a good thing for us if we could take some impartial visitor about the house and ask her as we come to each object: Do I really need this? Such a visitor would consider each article, its beauty, its usefulness. I think her best field of activity would be in the dining-room, especially at the buffet or sideboard. So many useless and even ugly articles are kept as display there.



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Some Household Wrinkles

Contributed by Guide readers—Save them to try out in your own home

Now that spring is here we farm women shall be busy house-cleaning and gardening, but the bread must be made just the same as in other weeks when we have not all this extra work on our mind. How often in the rush of spring work we have put a pan of bread in the oven and then forgotten about it until it was burned. Try a new plan when you are crowded with extra work and make use of the alarm clock to remind you when it is time to take the baking out of the oven. You will then be able to go on with your other tasks comfortable in the thought that the clock will remind you when the oven needs attention. You will find it will save you worry.—V. Saunders.

To mend breaks in rubber aprons try using adhesive tape on the wrong side. If this is neatly done it will not mar the appearance of your apron, and it will add to the length of its usefulness.—Lulu Llewellyn, Sask.

To mend a leak in a dish pan friend husband used the lead of a 22-bullet. He cut the lead to fit the hole and rivetted it. It has held for months now.—Mrs. J. W. W., Man.

To remove the odor of fish or onions from a frying pan, invert it over the open fire and then wipe off the traces of smoke with a damp cloth.—Mrs. J. W. W., Man.

To keep your clothes line clean, if it is of twisted wire, try a couple of coats of white paint. This will prevent the dust and dirt from getting between the wires and leaving a mark on the clothes hung upon it.

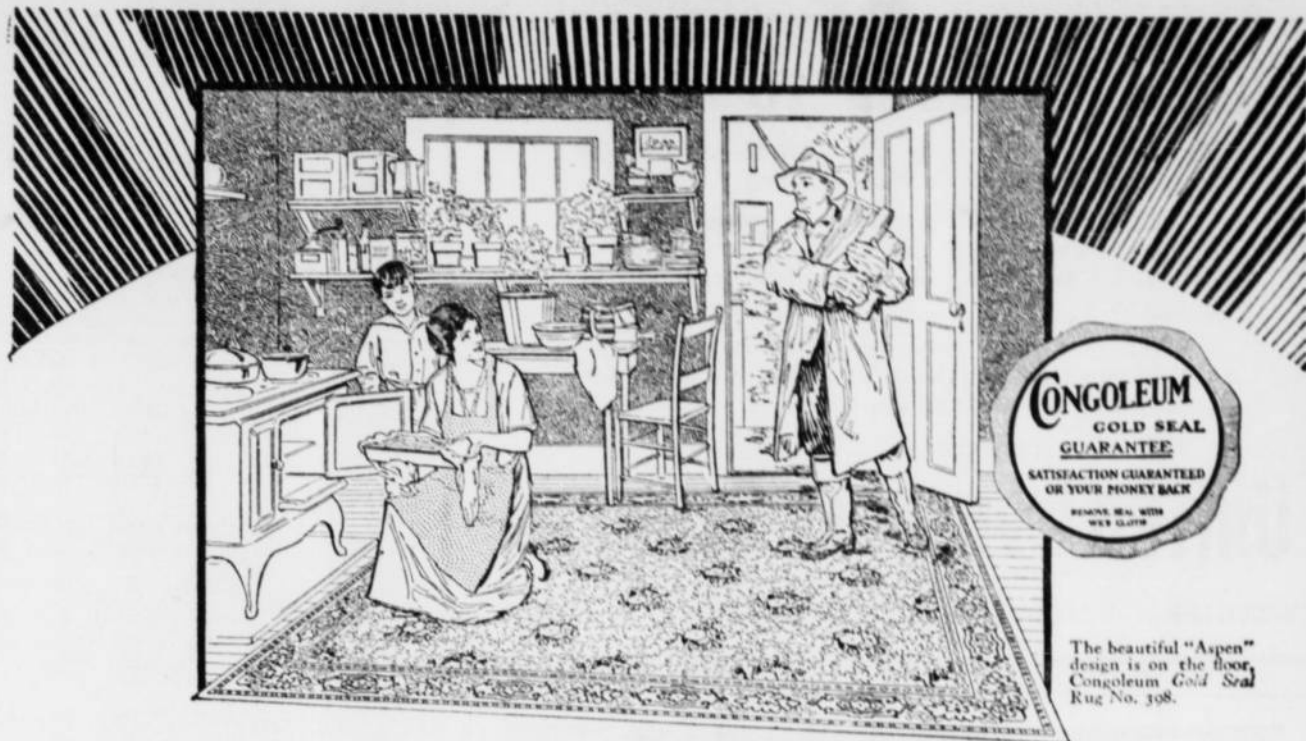
To save strength on washing day use the children's wagon for conveying the wash basket full of wet clothes from the house to the clothes line. The wagon can be drawn along under the line and this saves heavy lifting and many extra steps.—Mrs. R. O.

There are some tasks that the home-maker dreads. These tasks have to be done day in and day out. I decided to try to get these tasks done early in the day and that leaves the remainder of my working time for the ones I like better. I find by doing this I enjoy the prospect of my day's work much more. When my mind is fresh in the morning I am able to accomplish work much more easily and so the tasks I dislike the most are through with before I quite realize it.—Mrs. J. B.

When your food chopper needs oiling try using glycerine instead of oil. The glycerine works just as well and as it is medicinal it cannot spoil the flavor of the food which you are preparing.—Mrs. R. O.

The children had a lot of trouble over keeping their rubbers so that they could be found when wanted. I gave them each a hook in the hall and attached a strong cord to each nail. At the end of the string I fastened a clothes pin. The cord was just long enough that the clothes pin hung about a foot from the floor. Whenever one of the children takes off his rubbers for the night he first wipes them off neatly and then pins them together with the clothes pin on his string. This keeps the different pairs separate and keeps them off the floor and saves me a lot of worry in locating rubbers that formerly were constantly being mislaid.—Mrs. P. A. H., Sask.

It is often difficult to find in the farm house enough closet room for all the clothes. If a long pole is fastened from end to end of a clothes closet far enough away from the side wall so that hangers may be hung on it, you will find that you will be able to hang a great many garments in the closet without crowding them too much.—Mrs. D. H. C., Alta.



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Yes, We Painted It!

By Margaret Phillips

THE new house was almost finished, and from the station that day had come the great box of paints we had ordered. But who was to do the painting? That was the question as no real painter lived near us.

From the mail bag I pulled a long thick envelope and perused its contents eagerly. "The plans and instructions for painting the house"—I answered my husband's question. You see I had written to one of the paint firms telling them I wanted complete plans and paints to do everything, and they had chosen my colors, materials, designs and sent them.

Beside my husband stood our English neighbor, Reggie Archibald, who had brought us our mail.

"I can paint," he drawled in his slow English way. "I shall help you, the Mater says 'in a corks at paints!'" "Have you ever painted before?" I asked.

"Rawther! I whitewash the chick house often!"

"I'll do the outside of the house," declared my lord and master, "and Reggie, here, can do the bathroom, and you, mother, you can have Charlie to help you do the inside doors and things. The seeding is finished, and when chores are done he can help you."

"Perhaps he can't paint!" I exclaimed weakly, looking rather aghast at the elaborate inside plans. These arranged how all the walls of the house were to be painted in flat tone, ornamental in colors, using stencils, which had been shipped with the paints. It looked an amazing job for amateurs, and all the wood work was to be finished also, which seemed even more bewildering.

My husband called Charlie from the barn. "Mrs. Phillips wants you to help her paint the inside of the house, Charlie, for a few days. All the paints and brushes are here and all you'll have to do is put it on."

He spoke with easy confidence, and Charlie nodded. It seemed like as if he said, hitch up the old mare—something anyone could do—not like take the barn to the top of the hill—something nobody could do! But I felt more as if the job was impossible than easy so I tremblingly asked of Charlie, "Can you paint?"

"Maybe." He stood as if that were enough.

"Have you ever painted before?" "When I was to home I never paint, but when I came back here yet once more, I paint twice."

"Sure, he can paint," interposed my confident husband, Henry, "and we may as well start. I had intended to work at the summerfallow, but I guess I could paint instead. How's that outside stuff put on; its stain, isn't it?" Our house was shingled all over bungalow style, with stucco in the gables.

"Here it is!" I answered, "Two coats of shingle stain, well rubbed in with the brushes A and B. That means these large brushes here. All you have to do is put it on." I grinned as I said it, and his eyes met mine in a twinkle as he pulled out the big can. The roof is red stain, the house sides brown, with brown strappings over the stucco in the gables. The stucco is done a deep rose to match the outside chimney of red brick, and windows, etc., are trimmed in pure white. All easy, Henry."

"All but!" he answered quietly. "If I don't break my neck getting it done."

I felt Charlie and I had troubles of our own, so I didn't stop to worry over Henry's or Reggie's. I dug in the box till I found the marked bedroom paints—west room, deep cream No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, three coats of flat tone, directions to put on one coat each number and decorate with rose tree stencil. I decided we would start with that and digging out the brushes called for, Charlie and I, with step ladder and paints, went up to the west room. It wasn't so hard really, the paints were all ready mixed, the right brushes numbered, so we set to work. I wondered at first why there were the three numbers, all of the same paint, but I found on opening them that No. 1 was about three-quarters turpen-

tine, No. 2 was about half, and No. 3 about one-quarter turpentine, the rest was oil and color. By putting on the much turpentine one first it sank the color deeply into the new plaster, the second followed leaving more of a finish, the third left a complete flat tone finish, dull and soft, smooth but not glossy. In the years that followed we found this finish very durable. It never faded, it never washed off in many cleanings, and even pencil marks could be taken off with Bon Ami and the color and finish were unimpaired.

But when we started to put it on neither Charlie or I knew how to do it. However, the first coat went on very easily and very quickly. Charlie had some queer kinks in his make up. He was always surprising me by queer sayings as when he mused while slapping on this paint.

"Justice be the soul of good painting."

"Justice!" I exclaimed in surprise, "why justice?" His back was turned to me and he kept rubbing it in as he explained.

"Justice, the same, all time, all place."

"Equal, you mean?" I answered. "I understand. To paint with justice there must be no spots or lumps of paint, just an equal amount all over—all right, let's paint justice into our walls." The thing amused me.

"He built in truth!" It was Charlie again musing as he worked. I had noticed he had called the paint "he," and wondered now who "she" might be.

"Who do you mean, Charlie?"

"All house—fine nice house—good timber, built same good front, good back, good inside her truth, all truth."

I gathered his meaning that he appreciated the soundness of the materials used and the good work of the carpenters. There was no sham front and cheap back, no display of grandeur with shoddy materials beneath, all was honest timbers well built.

His finger pointed to the corner of the wall—"All good square, truth."

"Well, if its truth to have things cut square and exactly trim and right," I said, "I'm glad I live in a house of truth."

"Roof all truth, corners, gables—truth. Truth will stand, when wind she blow."

"Yes, yes, Charlie, the wind won't blow truth away in a hurry. It pays to build things honestly."

So we finished the first coat that day. The next day came the second coat and the first coat on another bedroom. The third day came the third coat.

"Her, fine lady, wear three coats," Charlie declared while working.

"Must be Chinese, then," I flippantly replied, "only the Chinese would endure three coats, but I believe their high-class ladies do wear them."

"You have nice house here," Charlie went on, "Good childers grow in good house."

I puzzled a minute over his meaning. "Oh, I see!" I answered, "you think our children will grow up loving truth and justice, honesty and sincerity, because they are all built in this house." Charlie nodded, "Love God, and love beauty."

"Well, well, Charlie, you see a lot in painting I guess, but I do believe that children living in pretty rooms love beauty naturally."

"Beauty, she is peace—quiet." I could see his idea was bigger than his words.

We had worked at other rooms till that first west room was completely dry then we went back to stencil it. The pattern was cut on heavy oiled paper. It was a rose tree that started at the base board; a few green strokes for grass then two straight stems that climbed up towards the ceiling where they turned one to each side into a cluster of pink roses. It looked like a rose tree when finished. We found the stencil brushes were stiff and round. The directions said to pat it in with a direct top strokes, not across, but an on and off movement. Charlie held the

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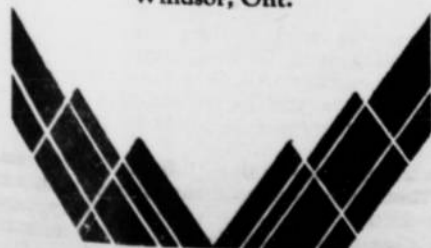
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stencil and I painted that first rose tree, first all the greens, then the glorious pink roses. When we lifted the stencil we were both delighted. It hadn't been hard to do at all, and it did look beautiful. We made three rose trees on each wall which finished the room in pannel effect. We were very proud indeed of that room. By holding paper against the wall we were able to paint the window trimmings white without spattering, two coats of white paint, two coats white enamel. They did repay us so for any extra work.

The doors were first stained with mahogany stain, which we rubbed in with a soft cloth. Then followed two coats of best quality varnish. The dark colored doors were a delightful contrast to the pale walls.

The second bedroom had its walls painted in a very pale green, with a narrow border of yellow roses used to panel and edge it. In this room we planned to have a dark green carpet, brass bed and birds eye maple furniture, so the room was all green and gold. The third bedroom's walls were pale pink with white daisies in the stencil—white woodwork, thus making this room all pink and white.

Reggie had finished the bathroom. He had found it quite considerable work, but when the four coats, two of paint and two of enamel, were on its woodwork it was a joy to behold. No city bathroom could have been nicer, when we added the blue and white tiled floor—in linoleum and pale blue paint on its plaster walls.

I could just vision at once the blue and white scrim curtains that would finish it.

The woodwork in all upstairs doors was finished as in the west bedroom, deep mahogany with two coats of varnish. The walls of the halls were painted a moss green with stencils in conventional pattern of autumn leaves, deep reds and browns and yellows. It was lovely indeed.

We made a hand pierced brass lantern for the light downstairs that gave the finishing touch to it.

The living-room walls we painted in a golden tan shade with wisteria border in blues and greens and purples, whose gorgeous blossoms fell down a foot and a half from the ceiling. Part of this pattern, I stencilled on to pongee silk for curtains, using the same paints and colors. They made lovely curtains and I found afterwards I could wash them with care and the pattern still remained intact, only I did not iron over the painted part except with an almost cold iron, just to press that part flat.

The dining-room was pannelled in British Columbia fir up five feet. This we stained dark oak and varnished twice. The wall and ceiling above were painted bright yellow, the curtains were yellow and the hanging lamp brass. It made a brown and yellow room, very delightful.

My husband helped Charlie finish the floors. They put on a crack filler, an oil and two coats of heavy floor varnish.

The kitchen was finished like the bathroom, blue painted walls, white woodwork and blue and white linoleum on the floor, varnished. Everything in it was finished with a washable varnish two coats, and it wore for years and was always a comfort.

It may sound a great amount of work all these extra coats of paint and varnish, but when I tell you it is now 17 years since this house was built and painted, and very little has been done to it since, you will not object to it. The walls have been washed again and again. We have kept the woodwork nice by using a wax to polish it. The floors get new varnish in the halls, once a year, in the other rooms once in two years. The outside is done once in five years which after all is very little considering the hard wear and tear of a big family.

To have early sweet peas, etc., plant in egg shells or match boxes. Transplant by breaking away shell or box and placing the soil in holes made in garden, without disturbing the roots.

Plant vine seeds, cucumber, citron, etc., on sods and when weather is fit put the sods in well-manured garden. These will furnish early crop.



The Stanchion is Best — and Cheapest

The Beatty Stanchion is the best cow tie made.

It is better than the rigid wood stanchion, because it gives the cow liberty to turn her head, or get up and lie down in comfort.

It is better than cow chains because it keeps the cow lined up to the gutter so that she stays clean and because she is tied and untied in a quarter of the time.

The cost need not stop anyone from using Beatty Stanchions. You can provide ten cows with strong, comfortable, practically everlasting steel stanchions for not more than \$55— including freight, in most localities.

If you are putting in wood stabling now, and intend to use the indestructible and fireproof steel construction later, put the Beatty Stanchions in your wood stalls now. When you make the change, you can still use the same stanchions—without any loss whatever.

Write our nearest Branch for complete details on the Beatty Stanchion. Building your stable is an important matter, and the way you tie your cows is one of the most important parts of it. Don't put in other forms of cow tie without at least investigating the best.

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Head Office & Factory - Fergus, Ont.

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On the Cockshutt Disc Harrow you'll find sharp, penetrating blades, levers for angling them placed convenient to the operator and easy to adjust; long-wearing and well-lubricated bearings, and a choice of sizes to meet exactly the requirements of your land.

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Harrow. It's a big
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dealer will be
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Lever Harrows in Spike Tooth or Spring Tooth types are implements that should be a part of every farm equipment. They make a fine, firm seed bed.

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PAIN IN BACK - STOMACH TROUBLE
Liver disorders quickly relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished such as bowel trouble, pains in side or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn. Easy to take. Quick relief. Send to-day for full particulars and many testimonials of this reliable remedy.
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Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.
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It pays to read the *Classified Section*

Figure Puzzle Contest Prize List

Continued from Page 2

202,362—M. R. Schmidt, Taber \$10.00	202,116—D. J. Wilson, Ensleigt...\$ 5.00
202,340—Mrs. S. Fleming, Lashburn 10.00	202,112—Chas. Wells, Gravelbourg 5.00
202,336—A. A. Sveinsson, Glenboro 10.00	202,068—O. F. Frondell, Fleming 5.00
202,288—Math. Rauw, Bruno 10.00	202,068—F. Lens, Jr., Vibank 5.00
202,284—J. P. Thiessen, Winkler 10.00	202,056—C. Edwards, Landis 5.00
202,284—M. H. Penner, Winkler 10.00	202,052—G. Dahlman, Ravenscrag 5.00
202,264—C. A. McMechan, Major 10.00	202,048—W. A. Reid, Cluny 5.00
202,264—E. Titman, Major 10.00	202,048—N. Nelson, Cereal 5.00
202,264—J. A. Sanville, Dewar Lake 10.00	202,040—J. C. Forster, Calgary 5.00
202,264—J. H. McNally, Major 10.00	201,992—E. E. Frey, Coaldale 5.00
202,256—C. H. Bacon, Kinistino 10.00	201,980—Clara Sherry, Leask 5.00
202,232—Winnifred Cosens, Nakamun 10.00	201,960—J. E. McRae, Heward 5.00
202,228—W. Brazil, Nakamun 10.00	201,960—F. G. McRae, Heward 5.00
202,228—W. H. Cotton, Kenville 10.00	201,896—M. Poelzer, Humboldt 5.00
202,164—B. Bolton, Keoma 10.00	201,852—J. H. Thomson, Neepawa 5.00
202,164—R. M. Clark, Keoma 10.00	201,852—T. Broadbent, Delia 5.00
202,164—L. J. Kerr, Keoma 10.00	201,836—H. H. Costain, Evesham 5.00
202,164—H. C. Loftsgaarden, Keoma 10.00	201,820—W. B. Tory, Battleview 5.00
202,132—Mrs. J. E. Coates, Leask 10.00	201,816—F. B. Gunter, Hillandale 5.00
202,132—W. W. Davidson, Rutland 10.00	201,816—H. Storms, Emerson 5.00
	201,816—A. Gunter, Hillandale 5.00
	201,812—F. Bragg, Starbuck 5.00
	201,796—G. A. Matheson, Russell 5.00
	201,780—R. E. Todd, Metiskow 5.00
	201,740—J. Sigvaldson, Glenboro 5.00

"SPECIAL" PRIZES

Sixty-five (65) "Special" Prizes, with a total of \$500 were offered during the contest. Thirteen prizes worth \$100 were to be awarded to contestants sending in the first correct answers received between November 11 and December 8. A similar set for the period from December 9 to December 28, and a third set of 39 Special Prizes, 13 prizes to each of the prairie provinces, for the period from December 29 to January 18, 1926. The following shows the list of winners:

FIRST PERIOD

J. R. G. Cloutier, St. Norbert, Man. \$25.00
R. H. Scott (Mrs.), Mannville, Alta. 15.00
J. S. Fields, Regina, Sask. 10.00
H. J. Dahl, Bashaw, Alta. 5.00
R. Campbell (Mrs.), Denholm, Sask. 5.00
J. W. Anderson, Treesbank, Man. 5.00
M. Copeland, Emerson, Man. 5.00
D. B. Campbell, Cypress River, Man. 5.00
J. A. LaRoque, Stonewall, Man. 5.00
R. B. Sangster, East Selkirk, Man. 5.00
Gordon Seifert, Saskatoon, Sask. 5.00
Jason Hoffman, Ft. Saskatchewan 5.00
Andrew Arnott, Roblin, Man. 5.00

SECOND PERIOD

J. Soldan, Moline, Man. \$25.00
N. P. Nielsen, Homeglen, Alta. 15.00
Jas. Rutherford, Antler, Sask. 10.00
Talbot Criddell, Treesbank, Man. 5.00
Martha McKenzie, Bon Accord, Alta. 5.00
A. F. Dobbyn, Morden, Man. 5.00
R. F. Earley, Antler, Sask. 5.00
A. J. Davey, Antler, Sask. 5.00
Philip Verkeyden, Swan Lake, Man. 5.00
J. A. Douglas, Rockhaven, Sask. 5.00
G. S. Rempel, Rosthern, Sask. 5.00
Lena Matz, Shellbrook, Sask. 5.00
R. L. McIntosh (Mrs.), Cheadle, Alta. 5.00

THIRD PERIOD

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
J. Davies, Otterburn \$25	W. MacKenzie, Wroxtton \$25	J. B. Adams, Bellis \$25
D. McLennan, Birtle 15	Mrs. G. Hannett, Milestone 15	Mrs. J. E. Pugh, Strathmore 15
D. M. McGillivray, McDonald 10	W. Bergman, Yorkton 10	C. B. Storms, Bluffton 10
Clara Haskin, Regent 5	N. B. Fritz, Yorkton 5	P. L. Baugh, Pollockville 5
H. B. Billy, Brokenhead 5	A. H. Thompson, Boharm 5	M. M. McPhee, Drumheller 5
C. Clack, Cypress River 5	W. Fry, Carnduff 5	A. Steele, Provost 5
L. Kellback, Cloverleaf 5	H. W. Toll, Elfros 5	Helen Straith, Provost 5
P. E. Garnett, Glenora 5	W. Switzer, Guernsey 5	S. D. Crapo, Cluny 5
C. Muller, St. Norbert 5	N. Rogalski, Killalee 5	Ray Gallion, Gadsby 5
J. B. Robinson, Melita 5	C. J. D. Meikle, Lockwood 5	S. S. Sprague, Strome 5
W. M. Duncan, Carman 5	F. G. Lambert, Humboldt 5	W. H. McGaffin, sr., Landline 5
Greta Dryden, Lenore 5	B. Sather, Antelope 5	W. J. Brady, Edberg 5
H. Olfert, Winkler 5	A. J. Harder, Ernfold 5	J. M. Presho, Clive 5

Judges' Letter

We have carefully examined the solutions sent in to the first and second puzzles and the records of The Grain Growers' Guide Figure Puzzle Contest. The system of registering each solution, and of handling all coupons and correspondence, has ensured a high degree of accuracy. Under the rules by which the contest was conducted the above persons are entitled to the prizes in the order named.

In our opinion great care has been exercised to protect contestants and award the prizes with fairness and impartiality. We commend The Grain Growers' Guide upon conducting a contest of such splendid educational value. We find that everything, including the work of contestants as well as the work of the contest staff, has been of a very high order, and take much pleasure in certifying to the correctness of this prize list.

Signed this thirtieth day of March.

J. H. EVANS,
KEITH DRENNAN,
R. S. LAW,

Board of Judges.

After the judges had awarded the prizes, special prizes were given to the persons sending in the largest number of subscriptions. John Davies, Plumas, Man., and W. R. Northcott, Birsay, Sask., both tied for the first prize, and will receive \$15 each. O. W. Mabley, Delacour, Alta., will receive a \$10 prize.

We congratulate the prize winners and all who were successful in getting the first puzzle correct. There is not nearly enough space to tell the story of the contest and its many interesting features. The competition was very keen throughout, but splendid sportsmanship was shown by almost every contestant. Of greatest interest to our readers are the following comments by non-prize winners, and we gladly give the valuable space at our disposal to their letters:

"I would like to congratulate you on the sort of puzzles you have submitted. When valuable prizes are offered it is generally unsatisfactory to allow the personal tastes of the judges to decide the winners, as happens when 'neatness,' or 'originality,' or 'symmetry of design' are allowed to count. In your puzzles you have kept clear of such things and the answer is merely a matter of mathematics, which decides who are the winners, the judges merely having to see that the rules have been adhered to. In my opinion, your puzzles could not have been of a more satisfactory character."—J. H. MASON, Minto, Man.

"The pleasure and educational value derived from solving the puzzle were well worth the time spent upon it."—T. H. SELLARS, Firdlater, Sask.

"As I said before, I'm out to win, but if I lose, I'm going to be a good loser. It has been a grand and glorious battle, and will be a famous victory for somebody. I can add and subtract now like a bank clerk, and I know what they feel like when they spend two weeks at their ledger looking for 10 cents. No need to go to Monte Carlo for thrills. The only thing I don't like about this contest is that (if) I win a good prize, I can't compete next time."—MRS. EDWARD J. EVANS, Grand View, Man.

"I cannot refrain from saying a few words to express my appreciation of this, the Guide's latest Figure Puzzle Contest. We have spent many hours of 'brain work' and 'head scratching' working out the two problems of the competition, but they were well-spent hours, for we have all greatly improved our swiftness and accuracy in addition and subtraction. I am hoping, as I suppose a good many other contestants are hoping, to win a nice prize, but whether I win or not, let me express my belief in the honesty and fairness of Guide contests, and may The Guide's success in the future enable them to have many more such contests."—JOHN SMITH, Aberdeen, Sask.

"I must candidly admit that the more I worked over the second puzzle the stronger my interest grew, and the greater my ability to juggle those groups. The 'worth-whileness' of this contest is its own reward. I feel rewarded right now in the knowledge that comes along with extended ability. There can be no estimate, in dollars, of its value to our prairie people. Like all contestants, I hope, but do not expect, to win one of the prizes, and though we cannot all win, we can, like true sportsmen, congratulate the lucky ones on being successful. In closing let me express a wish that the best of success may always attend your efforts, with such clean, open, enjoyable contests that give pleasure to us all."—SYDNEY E. MARTIN, Lavenham, Man.

"The 'Pie Breaker' is the best pastime I have ever come across. I can sit down at it in the morning and work all day, without even knowing when it's meal time."—S. GOODMAN, Glenella, Man.

Every effort has been made to avoid errors and omissions in checking the results. The services of an expert operator and an electric adding machine were provided the judges to facilitate the work of checking the solutions. A preliminary announcement of the prize winners has already been made, and at the end of two weeks they will be sent their prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

A Boy's Investment

How Robert King helped to put himself through school by raising Belgian Hares and White Leghorns—By Marilla R. Whitmore

ROBERT King was not yet ten years of age when his father, who had been suffering for some years of an incurable disease, died, leaving Robert, his mother and a younger sister to face the world the best they could. It had been a struggle to keep going before the father's death, and the bills had accumulated to an alarming extent, so there was just enough insurance money to finish paying doctor bills and expenses of the funeral.

After the funeral Robert's mother talked to him in this fashion: "Now, Robert, you are the man of the family and you must talk matters over with me and decide just what is best to be done. We have no money, and I want above all things to keep you in school, and if possible, manage a college education for you."

Robert, a sturdy little chap, smiled bravely at his mother and answered, "I don't know how we are going to do it, mother, but if you say so we will try some way."

Robert's grandfather, who owned two acres of land in the suburbs of the city, offered the Kings this land rent free. The only buildings then on the place was a cabin such as campers use and a shed of sorts. Renting the little home in town so as to get a small income, Mrs. King moved out to this house, and with Robert's help seeded an acre of garden, choosing those things that would find a ready market in the town.

Robert, looking about for a source of income decided on Leghorns and Belgian Hares. Drawing his savings' account he purchased a pure-bred buck rabbit and two does, also 50 young chickens from the city, choosing day-old chicks. His mother, who wished to have a flock of hens, had bought a dozen White Leghorn hens earlier in the season.

The rabbits proved an excellent investment. Not only did they multiply rapidly, but they were easy to raise. You know something about the taste of fried chicken. Well, Belgium Hare is superior to fried chicken. The three rabbits cost Robert \$8.00. Each doe raised 120 young the first year. All that were not used for breeding purposes were sold as fryers the first year, Robert going about after school and taking orders. On Saturday he cleaned the hares and delivered them to his customers. It was not long until he could not supply the demand, then he began selling to the meat markets as it took less time to deliver in lots. The next season Robert was selling hares for breeding purposes, and making a nice sum of money from that. All the surplus were sold as fryers. The home table was supplied with this superior meat, thus cutting down the cost of provisions there.

The beauty of Belgium Hare culture is that they not only require a small space, but are light eaters. It does not require a large amount of food to bring them to maturity. They eat all forms of vegetation, green food being their principal diet; they will eat grains of all kinds, so as far as being able to supply them with food it can be easily and cheaply done. Robert raised all the food needed for his hares and chickens on the land they had.

When full grown the Belgium Hare weighs from eight to 12 pounds, and their meat is white and tender, also very juicy, making them very fine for the table. The hare will breed as early as six months, and will have young in 30 days from the time she is bred, and will have from five to six litters per year, and from five to 13 to the litter.

Robert kept his in hutches two feet wide and seven feet long. He used

plenty of hay and straw. A nest for the doe was one foot high, one foot wide and two feet long. On top of the hutches were hinged doors to make it easy to clean them. The youngsters were removed to separate quarters when about five weeks' old, each lot being kept separate, otherwise they do not do so well, as Robert found by experimenting. They are given salt once a week, and have a plentiful supply of fresh water.

Robert is now in his last year "high" and is planning on going to agriculture college next year. His hares and chickens have taken first prizes at all the shows and fairs, and he has become interested in farming to such an extent that he plans on making it his life's work.

He raised 30 out of the 50 young chicks he bought, and the next year had his own eggs to set. He purchased an incubator the second year as the Leghorns are notoriously poor mothers and setters, thus keeping his hens working all the year. By hatching early he had winter-laying pullets and received fancy prices for his eggs. Later, as his business grew, he sold hatching eggs. He also sold broilers, killing off his surplus cockerels for that market.

This work he carried on without much help, for his mother had the opportunity of taking a country school near their land, and was busy with her work, only offering her advice and seeing that the work was kept up.

Robert is a normal lad in every way. He is no paragon, but what he has done goes to show what many farm boys might accomplish if they cared to make the effort. Robert plays baseball, football and takes

part in his school social activities; he manages to find time outside his work. But he does not find much time to frequent the billiard room down town. He is busy and happily employed, and, furthermore, is getting a good education not only in books but a business training. He has done this, starting with very little capital of his own, so to speak, as he has no father. Most lads have fathers to help them along, so would have an easier time if they were minded to take up some side line, such as Belgium Hare culture, chicken raising or gardening in order to put themselves through some good school and thus prepare themselves for their life's work.

Little Jane is now old enough to help, and Robert says she is to have a share in the business, and save money to go to Normal school later on. Robert is not the best dressed boy in the school, but he is not the poorest clad one either, and he is adding to his bank account daily, besides buying all his own books and helping supply the table.

I went to ask Robert for a picture and to talk to him about his work, but he was very modest, saying: "It is easy, any boy can do it."

If you plant cabbage and cauliflower seed in the open, first dig a shallow trench, then put in seeds quite a distance apart and cover lightly. If they come up too close together some may be transplanted, then level in the trench to give sufficient covering for roots of plants. . . .

Some seed dealers catalogue mixed radish seed. I find these excellent, as one sowing will do a long time, for as one uses the early varieties it leaves room for the late kinds to grow. . . .

Such seeds as bean, pea, citron, cucumber and marrow, must be sown quite thickly, as they are extremely susceptible to cutworm, of which there seems to be a few each year.



Robert King and his little sister, Jane

Water! Water! Water!

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is considered by its many thousands of users a guaranteed water supply for the stock, for the house, for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens, washing windows, and automobiles, fire protection, etc.

This engine is air cooled, can't freeze, won't overheat. Comes complete. Fits any pump—direct connected. No belts, pulleys or extras needed.

Very economical on the use of fuel. Runs 12 to 15 hours on 3 quarts of gasoline. Pumps 100 to 1000 pails per hour.

Write for free catalog 17B. It tells all about the Farm Pump Engine, and how it is used to get plenty of fresh water.



FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists—Established 1840
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Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of "Gas"

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, D1390 Stransky Building, Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes carbon and reduces spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.

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Supplied with Tap and Cover if desired. 12 standard sizes.

Ask your dealer for particulars.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.
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Branches—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 10

Bulletins on Home Subjects

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
8. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
9. New Garments from Old Shirts.
10. How to Read Patterns.
11. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
12. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
13. How to Refinish Furniture.
14. The Care of Floor Coverings.
15. Kitchen Mending Kits.
16. How to Soften Hard Water.
17. The Menace of the House Fly.
18. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
19. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Breads.
20. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
21. How to Judge Bread.
22. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
23. How to Make Soap at Home.
24. New Finishes for Furniture.
25. Re-arranging the Kitchen.
26. A Municipal School Board at Work.

Among the Organized Farmers

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

The period following immediately after the annual convention, is usually, and to a very large extent, a time of stagnation. So far as the present year is concerned, however, this certainly cannot be said.

Probably at no previous time in the history of the association have so many members paid up their fees so early in the season as have done so this year, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that; so far as membership for 1926 is concerned, the S.G.G.A. is already within measurable distance of the membership recorded at the last convention. To say the least, this is a striking testimony to the regard in which the old association is still held out in the country.

During the past month or so several series of meetings have been held in various parts of the province, all of which have produced good results. One of the most remarkable of these series was that organized around Invermay, in District No. 10, by W. J. B. Smith, the district director. This has long been the most backward district of the association, but Mr. Smith has been able to inject such an amount of enthusiasm into the farmers of the community as to establish a series of six new locals, which are to form a local council of agriculture on what has become known as the Wynyard plan, from having been put into operation for the first time in the Wynyard district. Previous to this campaign the only local was at Invermay with 14 members. The six new locals have now between them over 60 members, with additions being made all the time.

Another series of meetings was attended by L. W. Williamson, director-at-large, in District No. 16, and he reports well-attended meetings and considerable enthusiasm, with definite results in the shape of new members at Eston, Snipe Lake and Eaton, together with the organization of a junior local at Snipe Lake, with an adult local in prospect at a later date. The interest of the meetings was added to by the chicken-killing and dressing demonstrations given by Mr. Williamson. Meetings were also addressed by Mr. Williamson at Flaxcombe, Avonhill, Merrington and Minor Lake in District No. 16, and at Vanscoy, Queensdale, Lynne and other points in District No. 6. At each of these meetings a considerable number of new members were signed up, the total number not yet having been reported to the Central office.

Langley Holds Meetings

A successful series of meetings was held recently in District No. 2 by R. Sephton, the district director, who organized a new local at Theresa, under the name of Waverley G.G.A., which has already 14 paid-up members. Since these meetings were held the district has been visited by Hon. Geo. Langley, the vice-president, and Mrs. Hollis, president of the Women's Section. A good impression was created at the meetings, which were well attended on the whole, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and good results are expected.

Geo. F. Edwards and Mrs. Osborne attended a series of meetings in District No. 1, north-west of Moose Jaw, and, in spite of bad weather conditions, they showed much determination in carrying out their program. The points visited were Riverhurst, Central Butte, Robin Hood School, Mortlach, Uren, Morse and Ernfold. The speakers were enthusiastically received at each of these points. Two junior locals were organized by Mrs. Osborne, at Robin Hood and Uren, while arrangements were also made to form a Women's Section at Ernfold. The meetings were most encouraging, and good results are expected in the way of increased membership.

At the conclusion of this series Mrs. Osborne left for Halifax, N.S., to take up the duties of conductress for the summer months, under the Department of Immigration of the Federal Government. She will again take up her

valuable work with the association at the close of the immigration season.

The Month With the U.F.M.

"There is a strong feeling of fairness in the farmers of Manitoba, and if they understand the reason for entering their organization they are willing to come in." This is the sentiment expressed by T. Mellwraith, the field organizer for the United Farmers of Manitoba, after spending the last six months in the country where he visited half the districts in the province. The fact that his opinion is supported in a very material way by increased membership at the points visited, and in letters such as the one received from the secretary of a reorganized local, in which he says: "We would advise anyone interested in U.F.M. work to hear Mr. Mellwraith; he is just the kind of man to liven up a 'dead' local," demonstrates fully the wisdom of the provincial U.F.M. board when they decided to place Mr. Mellwraith in the field.

There was a very definite purpose behind the appointment. Numbers of locals had adopted the habit of the bear and hibernated, while other districts had not heard the voice of a U.F.M. missionary. To reach these a live worker, with a knowledge of the movement and with his whole soul in the work, must be sent out, and in Mr. Mellwraith the U.F.M. board found that man. In addition to the above qualities he has the happy faculty of mixing with a strange crowd, and his ready fund of humor wins for him a welcome on every platform.

Success of Meetings

While the U.F.M. executive determined the places that should be visited, the organization, advertising and financing of meetings were left as far as possible to the district boards. This worked out splendidly where those who were responsible functioned, and good meetings were the result. In some instances the meetings lacked sequence. There was not sufficiently close co-operation between the members of the district board to do effective advertising, and occasionally the field organizer arrived at a point only to find his visit had not been heralded till that morning.

Two types of meetings greeted the organizer as he journeyed from point to point. The most difficult one to handle and the least successful was the meeting consisting of from eight to 12 people. Often these were faithful U.F.M. workers who, for the love of the cause, felt it incumbent on them to attend, but who, for lack of numbers, were hard to persuade to take action. They felt that the number present indicated the feeling of the community, and if interest were not displayed when an outside speaker came to address them it would be impossible to rouse interest after he left. The speaker, too, felt the handicap of the small gathering, the difficulty in rousing them to response and the lack of the vibrant atmosphere that accompanies a crowd. Yet sometimes these meetings, where good work was least apparent, were the ones that brought forth the best results.

On the other hand the large gathering invariably manifested keen interest, the speaker had an opportunity to wax warm as the audience responded, and the result was a desire on the part of the people to associate themselves with a movement that is raising the status of rural life. Mr. Mellwraith reports that his best meetings were those where there was a good attendance of young people, and where the program combined musical, educational and social features, for, he says, "People generally are social creatures and like well-balanced menus."

The greater part of the field organizer's work lay in districts where the U.F.M. was inactive, hence often an attitude of indifference to the movement prevailed. Possibly this may be attributed to the accomplishments of the movement in the past and the high plane of service being rendered the rural people at the present time.



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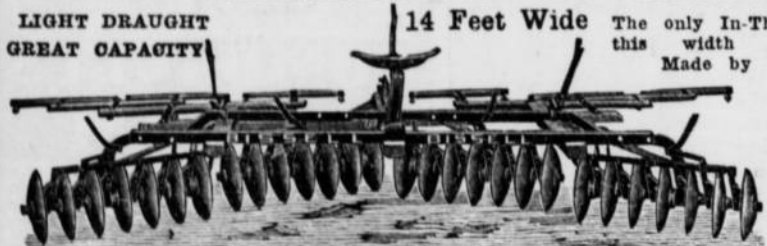
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Naturally the question arises, "Do we need the U.F.M.?" Then again, many young people are in attendance at meetings today who have never heard of the growth of the farmers' movement and who have no realization of its significance. Others there are of the older group who keep their hands thrust deep in their pockets with a firm grasp on their money-bag until it is clearly demonstrated to them that they are going to get their money back if they join this organization.

In other districts visited the attitude of optimism prevailed. Locals were alive and at work and keen to be shown further scope for their endeavors. It is as if a U.F.M. wave were sweeping over the level prairies, showering its freshening spray on the old stalwarts, carrying in its onward rush the power of the ocean's strength that lay behind, and baptizing the most critical in its waters. The crest of the wave has not yet been reached.

Dairy Pool for Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association Limited was incorporated April 7, under the new co-operative marketing legislation of Saskatchewan. C. E. Thomas, of Lloydminster, provincial dairy promoter, was elected provisional president, with the following acting as provisional directors: B. F. Holden, Indian Head; W. Campbell, Gibbs; J. H. Stockton, Radville; J. Stringer, Grenfell; R. B. McLeod, Qu'Appelle, and T. J. Hall, Regina.

Office space has been secured in the Sherwood Building, Regina, the home of Saskatchewan pools. It is expected a campaign for contracts will commence early in May. Legislation under which the association is incorporated provides all facilities for pooling, the election of delegates by districts, and long-term contracts.

An advisory committee is comprised of P. E. Reed, superintendent of dairying; Geo. F. Edwards, president Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. Waldron, markets' commissioner. The executive interviewed Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, with regard to financial assistance for organization purposes, and also interviewed Geo. F. Edwards, president, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to solicit the interest of that organization.

The following is regarded as an important clause in the memorandum of the association: "To purchase or procure, on behalf of any of its members or others, dairy cattle, on such terms and conditions as shall seem expedient, and in any other manner assist in improving their dairy herds, and generally to perform all such services as may be thought conducive to the development and improvement of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan."

Poultry Pool Progress

The Saskatchewan egg and poultry pool is forging ahead at the rate of an average of 250 new contracts a day. On Tuesday, April 6, the signed contracts totalled 14,313. There are now 285 shipping stations, each with a committee of five and a shipping agent appointed by the committee. Six main candling stations have been established, located at Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Humboldt, Saskatoon and Brandon. The latter station, though located in Manitoba, will receive only Saskatchewan eggs.

One of the innovations already established by the pool is that the old egg-case plan has been superseded by a system in which eggs will be received from each member only in three dozen, or multiples of three-dozen lots. The card showing the name of the member and the number of eggs the member has in the case, is, therefore, always laid on top of a completed section. If the member's lot is an egg or two short, the space is simply left empty. The shipper makes out a statement showing the member's name, the number of the contract, and the number of eggs of each member in the case. This is sent to the candling station, and the candler checks the statement with the cards placed in the case. The system has already proven

its merits. The work of unpacking and candling is speeded up and great savings in time effected.

The initial payments are distributed approximately every two weeks, though no hard and fast rule on this point has been adopted. Pool officials state that the quality of eggs coming into the association is excellent. There are few dirty and no held eggs. The members realize that they will be paid on a quality basis and are taking good care of their eggs. The following quantities of poultry and eggs are covered by the contracts received up to April 6: Geese, 13,771; ducks, 25,521; turkeys, 112,730; fowl, 447,490; chickens, 740,601, and eggs, 3,495,908 dozens.

Form Central Selling Agency

As a direct result of the St. Paul International Wheat Pool Conference, six of the United States pools have decided to form a central selling agency. A meeting was held in Wichita, Kansas, on Monday, March 22, at which C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba pool, was present. Representatives of the wheat growers of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, drew up an agreement which is being submitted to the wheat pool boards of these states. The agreement provided for the establishment of the central selling agency for these six states to be known as The South-west Wheat Growers' Association. Following the lines of the Canadian organization the board of directors will be composed of an equal number of directors from each state, the agreement providing for two directors from each state board.

British Farmers Talk Pool

At a meeting of the Howden, Yorkshire branch of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain, H. J. Winn pointed to the success of the Canadian wheat pools, and said that he was of the opinion that farmers in Great Britain should organize themselves on similar lines and link up with the Canadian Wheat Pool. He proposed to bring the matter before the Cereals Committee of the union in London the following week.

Referring to the action of the British Food Council with respect to increase in wheat prices, he criticized that body because they were only active when commodities went up in price, but were not much concerned when the price of an article was reduced.

Alberta Organizations Active

Increasing activity in all branches of the farmers' organization throughout the province is indicated in the reports from locals, district and constituency associations received at the U.F.A. central office since the beginning of the present year.

For the first three months of 1926, the membership of the association shows an increase of approximately 1,300, dues paid in January, February and March of 1926 being 5,277, as compared with 3,980 in the corresponding period of 1925. The federal election of last year brought a rally of U.F.A. forces. The prospect of a provincial election in the summer of this year is giving a decided impetus to the membership drives which have been carried on during the winter months by locals in many districts.

Immediately after seeding, a general drive under the direction of the U.F.A. executive will be launched. Preparations for the drive are now under way, and it is anticipated that a very large increase in membership will be recorded for the present year, as compared with any other year since 1921, when the first entry into political action brought an unprecedented inrush of members. The building up process which is now going on is of a more stable character, based on the experience of five years, and on the experience which in the opinion of the farmers has fully justified the adoption of the U.F.A. plan of democratic political action.

Membership in the wheat pool has shown a steady increase during the winter, the total standing today at 36,338, an increase of more than 5,000 as compared with a year ago.

Should Women Do Outside Work?

Continued from Page 6

The Force of Public Opinion

Public opinion in each local neighborhood evidently has some influence in deciding whether or not women do outside work, particularly milking. Mrs. A. A., Alta., appreciates the humorous side of this:

I have lived on a farm ever since my marriage, over 23 years ago, and on farms in the West at that. My problem has been, in each of the districts in which I have lived, a matter of "squaring myself" with the neighbors for not milking cows. I am a small woman, some five feet nothing, and whenever the scales say I weigh anything much over a hundred pounds they are invariably discovered to be wrong. I am also very cowardly about some things and have always looked on a cow as being a particularly large, ferocious and formidable animal that I wouldn't want to take any liberties with whatever. Still and all, since I was marrying a farmer I thought I must learn to milk, and on meeting his mother and sisters I told them so. "Indeed, you'll do nothing of the kind. We don't milk, and you'll only spoil him if you learn—if a woman can milk she always has it to do, etc."

It was a relief to hear this from such reputable authorities as relations-in-law and so, as my husband laughed at the idea of my learning and said a cow wouldn't have any respect for me and wouldn't let down her milk, I thought the matter settled, but my troubles were only beginning. Wherever I went I was hailed at first as a well meaning sort of little woman, but once it leaked out that I didn't milk and, moreover, couldn't milk, then I found accusing eyes upon me. All the women around could milk the cows, but I noticed they didn't always do it. Still they did sometimes, at any rate enough to be in a position to belittle everything I did. If I proudly showed a neighbor how I had turned my old dress upside down, inside out, and hind side to she would inspect the work, lay it down in a patronizing sort of way and say, "Yes, it's very good, a person can do a lot of that sort of thing—when they don't milk."

The same when I had a wonderful flower and vegetable garden, when I made my fine braided mats, pierced quilts and had my house shining. I got no credit for it whatever. "Yes, it's just like someone living in town—when you don't have to milk" or "You've had those shoes a long time—but, of course, when you don't milk—"

I finally snapped at my husband, "I'm going to learn to milk a cow, and you're going to teach me."

"Why, what's up?"

"So that I can get out of doing everything else on earth if I want to. So that I can always pin a gunny sack around me, take a pail in one hand and a milk stool in the other and defy the world. No matter what I do or don't do, or what the house looks like, I'll have an alibi for anything—the one unalterable fact will remain that—I can milk cows." I dissolved in tears and my husband roundly cursed cows in general, and said that there was more dissension on farms over the milking of the cows than anything else on earth; that if he had his way no woman would ever milk one; that he was one of the few men in the neighborhood who could hold up his head simply because I couldn't milk; that most farm women who could and did milk tried to make out that they were keeping the place and that their husbands would starve to death if they didn't milk those cows.

Well, I didn't learn, but the same thing has gone on wherever I live. Of late we have gone out of cattle altogether as the range is narrowed and no wild hay to be had. We are buying milk from a foreign woman next to us. She asked me pityingly, "Messis, can you milk not joost one little cow?"

"No," I said, "but if I milked you would not get this ten cents."

"Ya, ya, I like the ten cents, but, solemnly, a woman should got to milk her own cow."

When I meet St. Peter at the gate I quite firmly expect him to say, "Your record is not bad, your husband and children were well pleased with you, you were rather amiable but"—now I see the accusing eye bent upon me—"of course, you never milked so you cannot enter the heaven reserved for all good farm women."

Does It Pay?

If a woman works and plans to run her home economically and see that

store bills and other items are kept down, in the long run she will find that she has gained more financially, and have better health if she leave the outside work to the men.

I would think I had a snap if I got off with only helping to milk, but around here the calves are left for us women to feed, and the hens and chickens, and every other feathered thing, also the incubator and garden, except the potato patch. I drive an old horse to town every few days to ship the cream. But one compensation is that I get the cream cheque in my own name and have it for my "own." True it all goes to the store for food and clothes for us, and occasionally a bag of flour or a can of coal oil, but it is my very own to spend as I like.

We have a dozen cows and I expect to do my share of the milking this summer. Since we have been selling cream we have always had some ready cash and have not been getting anything on credit. I have the time and inclination and intend to work outside when I can, and so help increase our income so that we may have some more conveniences.

In our district it is mostly the women who do the milking. And the farmers who go more into milking are the most successful.

One summer, from our three cows I sold \$80 worth of butter besides having all we needed of milk and butter for our own table.

Seems to me she is robbing Peter to pay Paul. Can she economize the same with her cooking, can she do her mending, sewing, canning, if she does heavy work?

Attitude Towards Mixed Farming

During the past few years there has been a strong movement in the West away from purely grain farming. We are even now in a transition period. What is the attitude of women towards this new move? What does it mean to them? The statements printed below give some idea of their viewpoint:

I think Mrs. R. B's neighbor is quite right in his views and the sooner Western Canada realizes this the better it will be. There has been an altogether wrong attitude in the West toward the foster mother of mankind. In the days when we had the idea that a man could make a fortune growing wheat, women got the idea that it was not "genteel" for a woman to milk cows. There are thousands of farms in the West today, where there ought to be many more cows, and where the mother and the girls ought to be helping with the milking.

I believe that mixed farming is the only safe way. For those farmers whose wives already have so much to do, I believe that they can make money through mixed farming even if it means hiring an extra man.

It is better to neglect things in the house than to do without cows.

Cream is the surest source of income for the woman on the farm who wishes to earn some at home. I think it promotes both health and happiness to earn something by outside work rather than let the narrowing influence of doing without things we long for eat into a person's life.

To be more successful farmers we must milk more cows. Abundance of milk means good food for calves, pigs and poultry. All three of which are good mortgage lifters.

I would suggest that the husband put out 10 more acres wheat and milk just enough cows to supply the house with butter and cream. More money in the long run.

I think if a woman looks after the cream and does the churning she is doing her share in the dairy line. The solution for Mrs. R. B's neighbor who is a dairy enthusiast, would be to have most of his cows come fresh in the winter. He could then milk when his work was slack.

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D. R. P. Coats

- R - a - d - i - o -

Edited by D. R. P. Coats
Director CKY

NOT all radio listeners are interested in the stars, of course, but some are and many others would become so if the subject of astronomy were suitably introduced to them. At CKY last fall we tried the experiment of teaching the names and forms of the principal groups of stars with the aid of a novel system which we called "Stellagrafs."

By this method we were able to transmit by radio a picture of each constellation just as it appeared in the heavens at the time of delivery of a talk on that particular group. Thus was overcome the difficulty encountered by every beginner in astronomy—that of finding the constellation by reference to maps which show the position of the stars at certain fixed times perhaps inconvenient for observation.

By our system of instruction, the student received a number of formulae which were readily converted into a Stellagraf. Immediately after hearing the talk, he could take his chart and easily locate the stars referred to by the speaker. Every schoolboy knows something about graphs and the plotting of points on squared paper. This was the basis of our system and, because it concerned the stars, we gave it the name of Stellagrafs.

We were thinking one day of that coming wonder—the broadcasting of photographs by radio—when it occurred to us that while we were waiting for picture transmission to be perfected we might as well try transmitting simple outlines by sending out numerals which could be translated into points on squared paper and then joined up by lines to make figures representing common objects.

Our first idea was to send pictures of leaves, to illustrate a series of talks on plants and trees. We found, however, that it involved the use of too many numerals, especially in the case of the more complicated leaf forms.

Then we shelved the idea for a while until it occurred to us that the star constellations usually required only a few points, and there was the advantage of being able to show the groups tilted in any required position, according to the date and time of night. With a little elaboration, we arranged to indicate the magnitudes or apparent brightness of the stars. Each formula was then prefixed with a letter with which each star in the chart was labelled so that it might be referred to in the talk.

Making Stellagrafs

Below are the formulae which will enable you to make a chart of the constellation known as "The Big Dipper," tilted as it will appear in the northern sky between 10.15 and 10.30 p.m., on May 1. CKY will broadcast a talk on this constellation at 8.30 p.m., on that date, so you will be able to follow it closely with this Stellagraf before you.

If the night is fine, you may afterwards take a peep at this most familiar of all groups in the heavens and see for yourselves some of the interesting features we shall draw to your attention. Here are the formulae: A5.5x24y2; B3x29y2; C9x33y2; D12x30y3; E16x32y2; F20x33y2; G23x37y2. P is Polaris, the Pole Star, and is located on the chart at 17x2y. Its formula would be transmitted as P17x2y2.

In order to help the student find the Dipper, we tell him that he must stand facing north and that point Z on the chart, located at 17x37y, represents the zenith or that point in the heavens exactly above his head. Thus, you will see, the Dipper is high in the northern sky at 10.15 on the night of May 1.

For those not familiar with graphs, it

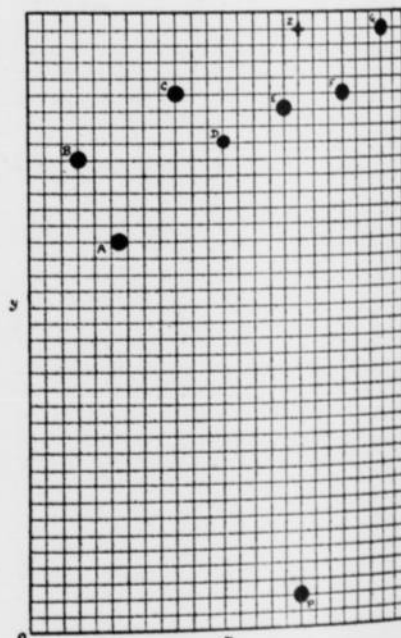
"Stellagrafs"

should be explained that all intersections on the squared paper

are counted to the right from the point 0 as "so many" X and upwards from the base line as "so many" Y. Thus, 3x29y means that the point may be found by counting three lines along to the right of 0 and then 29 lines up from the base line. The initial letter of each formula indicates the letter which is to be marked against each point when located. This enables the student to follow the speaker as he refers to each star in turn in his talk.

The concluding figure of each formula indicates the magnitude or apparent size of the star. There are stars which look big and bright and others which look smaller and less bright. Astronomers distinguish between them by calling the bright stars first magnitude, less conspicuous ones second, third or fourth magnitude, and so on. Sixth magnitude stars are the smallest you can see with the naked eye if your sight is normal.

In marking the points on the chart, different sizes of dots should be used. In the Dipper, all the stars are of second magnitude with the exception of D, which is third. It has been found advisable to broadcast these indications of magnitude as otherwise the student is liable to become confused through hunting for a bright star where only a faint one appears. Readers of The



A Stellagraf

Guide who would like to hear a talk on the Big Dipper and the Pole Star, should tune in to CKY on May 1, at 8.30 p.m.

Correspondence

Mrs. A. G.—Appreciative messages from listeners during the programs are always most welcome. They are shown to the artists and help considerably in encouraging them in their efforts. Acknowledgement of every such message received is sent by mail. It is not possible, nor would it be desirable to acknowledge every one over the air. There always seems to us to be something very boring in listening to long announcements of the names and addresses of people who have phoned or telegraphed the station during the program. Moreover, it rather suggests the idea that it is being done to boost telephone or telegraph business. For this reason, particularly, if carried beyond reasonable limits it detracts from the certain standard of dignity



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which every good station should maintain.

F. H.—The survey of receiving conditions throughout Manitoba indicates so far that the state of reception varies simultaneously and in the same respect at places far apart from each other. That is to say, when Winnipeg has poor receiving conditions, similar trouble is noticed in Brandon, Swan River and Shoal Lake. A full report of the survey will appear in these pages at a later date.

Home-curing Hams and Bacon

By Mary H. Grassick

PROPERLY cured ham and bacon is a delicacy that the farmer can depend upon with just as much certainty as his city cousin can if he cares to go to the trouble of curing it. He has it in his own hands to have the best of bacon-type hogs, properly fattened, to begin with. Although inferior meat, properly cured, can be made edible, it is equally true that the best bacon-type hog improperly cured is no addition to any menu.

Meat for curing should not be too lean. A little too fat is less of a fault than too lean. It must be properly killed, that is, well bled and thoroughly chilled before being cut up. Cut it up neatly, taking out the ribs and trimming off all rough pieces. These need not be wasted as they can be used for sausage or pork pie, and any extra fat can be rendered for lard. The meat can then be treated in the following way. That this recipe has been used in my home for over 50 years, during which time not a pound has been spoiled, and that it has been given by request to scores of persons who have tasted the meat, is a fairly good recommendation for it.

Rub each piece of meat lightly with salt, and pack in a tub or barrel. At the end of two days take out and rub dry with a coarse cloth. Have the barrel in which the meat is to be cured thoroughly scalded and cleaned, and pack the meat closely in it. Make a brine by adding salt to water until an egg or potato will float on it. This proportion of salt is absolutely necessary for the proper curing of meat. It will require seven or eight pounds of salt, and if the meat is properly packed, four gallons of water for each 100 pounds. Add to this four pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre for each 100 pounds. Let the whole come to a boil. It is well to let this stand over-night to be sure that it is quite cold. Then pour over the meat, covering it completely. Put a weight on the top to keep it down.

The Finishing Touches

It will be necessary for the first week to add a little more brine occasionally as the meat settles. Let the bacon remain in this four weeks and the hams six weeks. If the hams are very large they may be left a week longer. When taking out wash and dry the pieces, and before hanging it up, a sprinkling of cayenne pepper over the surface, and especially around the ham is advisable as a protection from flies.

Smoking is not necessary to the keeping of meat; it is done for the flavor. Have the smoke-house tight, and suspend the meat from the ceiling. In hanging it up be careful not to have one piece touching another. Let dry a few days before smoking, and do not smoke too heavily at first. Put on a light smoke each day for two or three weeks. Any wood that is not resinous will do for this. The meat is then ready for use.

To keep the meat from drying out too much during the summer months is something of a problem. We have found that the best plan is to slip a cotton bag over each piece as it hangs, and leave it in the smoke-house. If the season is damp and mold starts to form on the meat, a light smoke will dry the air and stop the trouble. The bacon may be wrapped in paper (preferably waxed) as it dries out more readily than the larger pieces. Where the whole year's meat is cured at once it is wise to use the bacon first, keeping the large pieces for later use.



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Flax & Wheat

Continued from Page 5

does go into the stack I find that I get a little more cash per acre from the mixture than from either grain alone."

A Manitoba farmer gives some pertinent advice about adjusting the separator. "There should be no trouble threshing the mixed crop as the wheat straw prevents the flax from winding on the shafts, etc. The concaves must be set up close and the machine so adjusted that there is only a light blast of wind. The sieves should be set so that as many as possible of the unbroken flax bolls are returned to the cylinder. A slight loss of flax is hard to prevent, and the grain will not look so clean as usual on account of the light air blast."

Marketing the Mixed Grain

Then after the grower has this conglomeration of wheat and flax on his hands, what? We'll let this farmer from Northwestern Saskatchewan answer. "In marketing the mixed crop, I have had no trouble," he says. "I special bin it and ship it to Fort William, where they separate it at a cost of two cents a bushel. In less than earload lots it can be bulkheaded and shipped with other grain." Then he goes on to say "the elevator men these days are, as a rule, very willing to arrange such things if they are to have the handling of your grain."

Only a comparatively small number of the terminals at the head of the lakes are equipped to handle flax, and The Guide is given to understand that it is not the practice of any of these terminals to keep the identity of individual shipments as they go through the cleaners. It would tie up their cleaning units and run the cost up to where shippers would have something strong to say about it. Grain men assert that there is no reason to believe that keeping shipments separate would give any different result from that obtained by the method now employed. They tell us that the present method is all in favor of the shipper of the grain, inasmuch as it does not take into account the invisible loss that there is in the actual cleaning of the flax. They certainly are a nice lot of boys to deal with—these grain men, pool and non-pool.

Technique Followed

What actually happens in connection with a shipment of flax and wheat, for instance, is that a "probe" sample is taken by the government inspection department in the usual way when the car arrives at Winnipeg. This sample is then sifted and the government inspection department here determines the percentage of each kind of grain. The car then continues on to the terminal elevator and at unloading a sample is taken by a government inspector as the grain falls from the car into the track hopper. Another sample is taken from the belt that carries the grain from the track hopper to the conveyer leg. Both these samples are then tested for the percentages of the different grains, and if there is any noticeable difference between these tests and the result obtained by the Inspection Department at Winnipeg, the Fort William samples are then sent back to the chief inspector at Winnipeg for final decision. It will be seen from this that every precaution is taken to ascertain as accurately as possible the correct percentages of the different grains that may be in a mixture of this kind.

All but one of our correspondents believes in shipping the mixture to the terminal for separation, but occasionally it will be found necessary to separate it at home, as in the case where seed must be obtained. The ordinary fanning mill makes a good separation. Several of those who have tried it assure us on this point. One of them specifies a 4 x 12 sieve.

Any new idea which gains such wide approval from those who have experimented with it—not boosters with something to sell, mind you, but critical farmers who speak in measured terms—is certain to grow in popularity. It looks as though the combination of flax and wheat has enough merits to overcome the prejudice existing in the West against mixed crops.

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"This Little Pig"

Continued from Page 9

Removing Static from Hog's Voice

The use of mineral mixtures as a factor in taking the "squeak" out of pigs and in hurrying them along to market, when skim-milk or butter-milk is lacking, has received a considerable amount of attention during the last few years. Where grain alone is fed there is an element of danger that some of the highly-necessary mineral elements may be lacking. If these minerals are lacking in the feed, bone building and even ordinary tissue building may be seriously interfered with. When we stop to think that a pig, being pushed along as rapidly as possible, may increase its weight 100 times in six months, we realize how necessary it is to have plenty of bone-building material in his feed. A pig born at a weight of two pounds and marketed at 200 pounds in 180 days, requires the mineral elements necessary for ordinary growth in generous amounts. Dairy by-products and tankage supply plenty of minerals, but if these supplements are not being fed it is well to provide the pigs with some simple mineral mixture.

Some Mineral Mixtures

Space will not permit of a discussion of the part that the various ingredients in the mixtures may play in swine nourishment, but it is necessary to say that calcium, supplied through some form of lime, is closely linked up with bone development. The first mixture used in mineral feeding work at the University of Alberta was made up as follows:

Slacked coal	185 pounds
Air-slacked lime	5 "
Salt	8 "
Sulphur	2 "

This very cheap mixture gave good results under both summer and winter conditions. In a test conducted during the summer of 1924, the use of this mixture with pigs on rape pasture, self-fed a grain ration of oats, barley and shorts, was instrumental in doubling the gains and reducing the cost of 100 pounds of gain from \$5.78 to \$4.16. During the past summer this mixture was revised to:

Slacked coal	76.5 pounds
Air-slacked lime	2.5 "
Salt	20.0 "
Sulphur	1.0 "

This mixture gave very satisfactory results. When added to an oats, barley and shorts ration, with pigs on rape pasture, it increased the daily gains from .72 pounds daily to 1.30 pounds, and reduced the cost of 100 pounds gain from \$9.49 to \$6.39. Another mixture used has the following composition:

Slacked coal	98 pounds
Bone meal	60 "
Salt	40 "
Sulphur	2 "
Potassium Iodide	1 oz.

This mixture promoted slightly higher daily gains than the second mixture, with a lower grain requirement, but on account of the price of this mixture the cost of 100 pounds gain was slightly higher.

How Mixtures May Be Fed

These mixtures are not expensive, and on the basis of some of the above-quoted results it would seem that there is a good deal of virtue in their use on farms where skim-milk, butter-milk or tankage are not being fed in large enough quantities. These mixtures should be fed in boxes or small self-feeders, so that the pigs may use their own judgment in regard to the daily requirement.

Even coarse salt placed before pigs coming under this category, will give good results. Pigs need some salt the same as other livestock. It is supplied in milk or tankage in a sufficient volume. A market pig in an ordinary lifetime, when fed sufficient skim-milk, will obtain almost one pound of salt through this medium. If pigs have not been used to salt they should become very gradually accustomed to it or disastrous results may follow. To conclude reference to mineral mixtures, they may, on account of their low cost when mixed on the farm, be

recommended as a possible means of supplying some of the deficiencies in the everyday grain ration.

Reducing Cost By Grazing

The pasture crop has long been recognized as an efficient instrument in promoting good thrift and in cutting down the cost of producing pork. The pasture crop not only supplies the pig with a part of his nourishment, but it provides some of the mineral matter and elusive vitamins which are apt to be lacking in the grain which he is fed. It is assumed, of course, that the pig on pasture will receive a fairly generous grain allowance, for the pig receiving no grain or a very small allowance merely wastes his time and the maintenance allowance of grain which he is receiving. Over a series of experiments at the University of Alberta, pasture crops have cut the cost of production by 20 to 25 per cent., when pastured pigs were compared with pigs confined to a small pen and fed a grain ration supplemented with 5 per cent. of tankage.

During the past summer the following pasture crops were compared at the University of Alberta: (1) a cereal mixture consisting of equal parts oats, barley and wheat; (2) oats and fall rye; (3) alfalfa; (4) sweet clover; (5) rape; (6) sunflowers. Pigs went on these pastures at an average weight of 50 pounds on June 26, and were self-fed a grain ration of oats, barley and shorts, equal parts, with 5 per cent. tankage added. Skim-milk was fed in addition for the first 25 days. Other pigs were confined to dry lots with the same grain ration and supplementary feeds. The results of this test in terms of average daily gains and cost of 100 pounds gain, valuing oats at 50c per bushel, barley at 75c per bushel, tankage at \$50 per ton and skim-milk at 30c per 100 pounds, are as shown below:

	Average daily gain	Cost of 100 lbs. gain
Dry Lot (no pasture)92 lbs.	\$9.03
Cereal mixture	1.14 lbs.	\$7.15
Oats and Rye	1.19 lbs.	\$7.68
Alfalfa	1.24 lbs.	\$7.41
Sweet Clover	1.21 lbs.	\$7.03
Rape	1.20 lbs.	\$6.93
Sunflowers	1.15 lbs.	\$7.77

It will be noticed that all pasture groups made considerably higher gains than the "no pasture" group, and that cost of gains were correspondingly reduced. The alfalfa pigs made the highest daily gains, although this was not significant as compared with sweet clover and rape. The pigs pastured on rape made the cheapest gains.

An Acre of Rape

It is interesting to calculate a little farther on the rape group. One acre of rape supported 32 pigs from June 26 to September 17, keeping in mind that they were full-fed grain. The 32 pigs gained 3,184 pounds in weight. Comparing the cost of 100 pounds gain with those not allowed pasture, \$2.10 was saved on every 100 pounds. On the 3,184 pounds the sum of \$66.84 was saved, by means of grain replaced. This \$66.84 then may be regarded as the gross return on an acre of rape. Figuring fencing for the acre at \$3.50 for one season (assuming that ordinary hog fencing will last 10 years), seed at \$1.20, labor at \$5.00, and interest on the land at \$3.00 for the year, the net profit from the acre of rape amounted to \$54.14. This is a good return from one acre of land and a strong argument for the use of pasture crops in pork production. In a country where protein is scarce, and where the type of hog aimed at is best developed under conditions favoring adequate exercise, the pasture crop should be given due consideration.

This discussion has been built up on the premise that we want more of the "pigs that went to market" returning the greatest possible profit and fewer of the "squeak, squeak, squeaking" kind that stayed around home too long eating up the profits. Sufficient experiment work has been done to show that where pigs are not working in partnership with the dairy cow, tankage, mineral mixtures and pasture crops will eliminate a large proportion of the "squeakers."

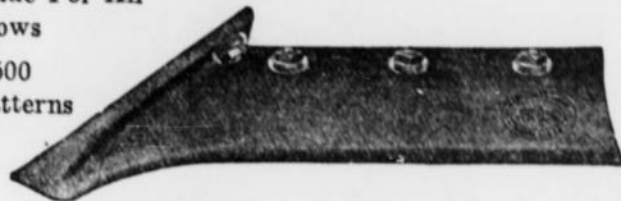


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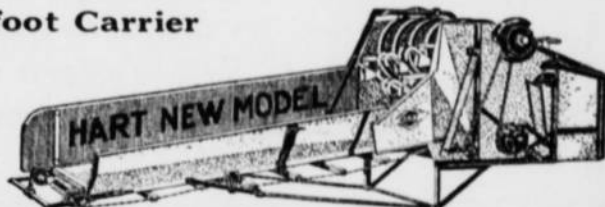
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11-26

That Pup

Continued from Page 10

but Massett first traced the staghound, Turkoman watchdog, Dachshund and Harrier in him.

Murchison, not being a doggy man, never claimed to have noticed any of these family resemblances, and never said what he thought the dog really was until a month or two later, when he gave as his opinion that the dog was a cross between a wolf, a Shetland pony, and hyena. It was about that time that Fluff had to be chained. He had begun to eat other dogs, and children and chickens. The first night Murchison chained him to his kennel Fluff walked half-a-mile, taking the kennel along, and then only stopped because the kennel got tangled with a lamp-post. The man who brought him home claimed that Fluff was nearly asphyxiated when he found him; said he gnawed half through the lamp-post, and that gas got in his lungs, but this was not true. Murchison learned afterwards that it was only a gasoline lamp-post, and a wooden one.

"If there were only some stags around this part of the country," said Massett, "the staghound strain in that dog would be mighty valuable. You could rent him out to everybody who wanted to go stag hunting, and you'd have a regular monopoly, because he's the only staghound in this part of the country. And stag hunting would be popular, too, out here, because there are no game laws that interfere with stag hunting in this state. There is no closed season. People could hunt stags all the year round, and you'd have that dog busy every day of the year."

"Yes!" sneered Brownlee, "only there are no stags. And he hasn't any staghound blood in him. Pity there are no Dachs in this state, too, isn't it? Then Murchison could hire his dog at night, too. They hunt Dachs at night, don't they, Massett? Only there is no Dachshund blood in him, either. If there was, and if there were a few Dachs—"

Massett was mad.

"Yes!" he cried. "And you, with your Cuban bloodhound strain! I suppose if it was the open season for Cubans, you'd go out with the dog and tree a few! Or put on snowshoes and follow the Kamtehat to his icy lair!"

Brownlee doesn't get mad easily.

"Murchison," he said, "leaving out Massett's dreary nonsense about staghounds, I can tell you that dog would make the finest duck dog in the state. He's got all the points for a good duck dog, and I ought to know for I have two of the best duck dogs that ever lived. All he needs is training. If you will train him right you'll have a mighty valuable dog."

"But I don't hunt ducks," said Murchison, "and I don't know how to train even a lap-dog."

"You let me attend to his education," said Brownlee. "I just want to show Massett here that I know a dog when I see one. I'll show Massett the finest duck-dog he ever saw when I get through with Fluff."

So he went over and got his shotgun, just to give Fluff his first lesson. The first thing a duck-dog must learn is not to be afraid of a gun, and Brownlee said that if a dog first learned about guns right at his home he was not so apt to be afraid of them. He said that if a dog heard a gun for the first time when he was away from home and in strange surroundings, he was quite right to be surprised and startled, but if he heard it in the bosom of his family, with all his friends calmly seated about, he would think it was a natural thing, and accept it as such.

So Brownlee put a shell in his gun and Massett and Murchison sat on the porch steps and pretended to be uninterested and normal, and Brownlee stood up and aimed the gun in the air. Fluff was eating a bone, but Brownlee spoke to him and he looked up, and Brownlee pulled the trigger. It seemed about five minutes before Fluff struck the ground, he jumped so high when the gun was fired, and then he started north by north-east, at about sixty miles an hour. He came

back all right, three weeks later, but his tail was still between his legs.

Brownlee didn't feel the least discouraged. He said he saw now that the whole principle of what he had done was wrong; that no dog with any brains whatever could be anything but frightened to hear a gun shot off right in the bosom of his family. That was no place to fire a gun. He said Fluff evidently thought the whole lot of us were crazy, and ran in fear of his life, thinking we were insane and might shoot him next. He said the thing to do was to take the shotgun into its natural surroundings and let Fluff learn to love it there. He pictured Fluff enjoying the sound of the gun when he heard it at the edge of the lake.

Murchison never hunted ducks, but as Fluff was his dog, he went with Brownlee, and of course Massett went. Massett wanted to see the failure. He said he wished stags were as plentiful as ducks, and he would show Brownlee!

Fluff was a strong dog—he seemed to have a strain of ox in him, so far as strength went—and as long as he saw the gun he insisted that he would stay at home; but when Brownlee wrapped the gun in brown paper so it looked like a big parcel from the meat shop, the horse that they had hitched to the buckboard was able to drag Fluff along without straining itself; Fluff was fastened to the rear axle with a chain.

When they reached Duck Lake, Brownlee untied Fluff and patted him, and then unwrapped the gun. Fluff gave one pained glance and made the six-mile run home in seven minutes without stopping. He was home before Brownlee could think of anything to say, and he went so far into his kennel that Murchison had to take off the boards at the back to find him that night.

"That's nothing," was what Brownlee said when he did speak; "young dogs are often that way. Gun fright. They have to be gun broken. You come out tomorrow, and I'll show you how a man who really knows how to handle a dog does the trick."

The next day, when Fluff saw the buckboard he went into his kennel, and they couldn't pry him out with the hoe handle. He connected buckboards and guns in his mind, so Brownlee borrowed the butcher's delivery wagon, and they drove to Wild Lake. It was seven miles, but Fluff seemed more willing to go in that direction than toward Duck Lake. He did not seem to care to go to Duck Lake at all.

"Now, then," said Brownlee, "I'll show you the intelligent way to handle a dog. I'll prove to him that he has nothing to fear, that I am his comrade and friend. And at the same time," he said, "I'll not have him running off home and spoiling our day's sport."

So he took the chain and fastened it around his waist, and then he sat down and talked to Fluff like an old friend, and got him in a playful mood. Then he had Murchison get the gun out of the wagon and lay it on the ground about twenty feet off. It was wrapped in brown paper.

Brownlee talked to Fluff and told him what fine sport duck hunting is, and then, as if by chance, he got on his hands and knees and crawled toward the gun. Fluff hung back a little, but the chain just coaxed him a little, too, and they edged up to the gun, and Brownlee pretended to discover it unexpectedly.

"Well, well!" he said. "What's this?"

Fluff nosed up to it and sniffed it, and then went at it as if it was Massett's cat. That Brownlee had wrapped a beefsteak around the gun, inside the paper, and Fluff tore off the paper and ate the steak, and Brownlee winked at Murchison.

"I declare," he said, "if here isn't a gun! Look at this, Fluff—a gun! Gosh! but we are in luck!"

Would you believe it, that dog sniffed at the gun, and did not fear it in the least? You could have hit him on the head with it and he would not have minded it. He never did mind being hit with small things like guns and axe handles.

Brownlee got up and stood erect. "You see!" he said proudly.



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a man needs with a dog like this is intelligence. A dog is like a horse. He wants his reason appealed to. Now, if I fire the gun, he may be a little startled, but I have created a faith in me in him. He knows there is nothing dangerous in a gun as a gun. He knows I am not afraid of it, so he is not afraid. He realizes that we are chained together, and that proves to him that he need not run less I run. Now watch."

Brownlee fired the shotgun. Instantly he started for home. He did not start lazily, like a boy starting to the wood pile, but went promptly and with a dash. His first jump was only ten feet, and we heard him grunt as he landed, but after that he got into his stride and made fourteen feet each jump. He was bent forward a good deal in the middle, where the chain was, and in many ways he was not as graceful as a professional cinder-path track runner, but, in running, the main thing is to cover the ground rapidly. Brownlee did that.

Maslett said it was a bad start. He said it was all right to start a hundred-yard dash that way, but for a long-distance run—a run of seven miles across country—the start was too impetuous; that it showed a lack of generalship, and that when it came to the finish the affair would be tame; but it wasn't.

Brownlee said afterwards that there wasn't a tame moment in the entire seven miles. It was rather more wild than tame. He felt right from the start that the finish would be sensational, unless the chain cut him quite in two, and it didn't. He said that when the chain had cut as far as his spinal column it could go no farther, and it stopped and clung there, but it was the only thing that did stop, except his breath. It was several years later that I first met Brownlee, and he was still breathing hard, like a man who has just been running rapidly. Brownlee says when he shuts his eyes his legs still seem to be going.

The first mile was through underbrush, and that was lucky, for the underbrush removed most of Brownlee's clothing, and put him in better running weight, but at the mile-and-a-quarter they struck the road. He said at two miles he thought he might be over-exercising the dog, and, maybe, he had better stop, but the dog seemed anxious to get home so he didn't stop there. He said that at three miles he was sure the dog was over-doing, and that with his knowledge of dogs he was perfectly able to stop a running dog in its own length if he could speak to it, but he couldn't speak to this

dog for two reasons. One was that he couldn't overtake the dog and the other was that all the speak was yanked out of him.

When they reached five miles the dog seemed to think they were taking too much time to get home, and let out a few more laps of speed, and it was right there that Brownlee decided that Fluff had some greyhound blood in him.

He said that when they reached town he felt as if he would have been glad to stop at his own house and lie down for awhile, but the dog didn't want to, and so they went on; but that he ought to be thankful that the dog was willing to stop at that town at all. The next town was twelve miles farther on, and the roads were bad. But the dog turned into Murchison's yard and went right into his kennel.

When Murchison and Maslett got home, an hour or so later, after driving the horse all the way at a gallop, they found old Gregg, the carpenter, prying the roof off the kennel. You see, Murchison had knocked the rear out of the kennel the day before, and so when the dog aimed for the front he went straight through, and as Brownlee was built more perpendicular than the dog, Brownlee didn't go quite through. He went in something like doubling up a dollar bill to put it into a thimble. I don't suppose anyone would want to double up a dollar bill to put it into a thimble, but neither did Brownlee want to be doubled up and put into the kennel. It was the dog's thought. So they had to take the kennel roof off.

When they got Brownlee out they laid him on the grass, and covered him with a porch rug, and let him lie there a couple of hours to pant, for that seemed what he wanted to do just then. It was the longest period Brownlee ever spent awake without talking about dog.

Murchison, and Maslett and old Gregg, and twenty-six informal guests stood around and gazed at Brownlee panting. Presently Brownlee was able to gasp out a few words.

"Murchison," he gasped, "Murchison, if you just had that dog in Florence—or wherever it is they race dogs—you'd have a fortune."

He panted awhile, and then gasped out:

"He's a great runner; a phenomenal runner!"

He had to pant more, and then he gasped with pride:

"But I wasn't three feet behind him all the way!"



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The Treasure of Ho

By L. Adams Beck

(Continued from Last Issue)

What Has Happened So Far
John Mallerdean, whose ancestors had lived for many years in China, worked in the Customs Office at Peking. While on holiday in the mountains he met a priest in the Temple of August Peace, who told him a strange story of a former John Mallerdean who had been put to death in order that treasure given to him by the Emperor Ho, could be taken from him. A little daughter of his had lived, and, later, married a Chinese nobleman, and it was rumored that there was a daughter by this marriage. Young Mallerdean set for himself the task of finding his kinswoman and of restoring to her the treasure that was rightly hers. The Boxer rebellion broke out and the people of the Allied Powers in Peking were greatly concerned as to the policy of the cruel Empress ruling. John Mallerdean attached himself as attendant to the Blind Man of Hupel, who was gifted with a sense of second sight. In a vision called up by this man, Mallerdean recognized one of the attendants of the Empress as the girl he was seeking. The Empress summoned the blind man to her palace, so that he might, by vision, tell her what the Powers were doing. Mallerdean accompanied him. During the time the blind man was in a trance, giving the Empress a picture of the actions of the Powers, John had an opportunity of seeing a jade ring worn by Sei, the attendant, whom he felt sure was a descendant of his own people.

THE blind man sat erect now, the sweat beaded on his forehead, and passed his hand feebly over his dead eyes; then feebly whispered: "Yuan!"

"Here, my honored master," I said, still supporting him.

"Where am I? But now I was in a strange place. Have I returned?"

"You have returned?"

"You have returned, Excellent Wisdom."

"Have I spoken? What have I said?"

I was beginning to answer, but here the Empress took a hand in the game.

"It is the Auspicious Mother who speaks, wise Blind One. Yes, you have spoken but words difficult to decipher. Much more is needed. Have you no memory of your sight?"

"None, none. Has it served your Majesty?"

He had got on his knees now, feebly, swaying. I still supported him, kneeling myself.

"We hope for much more from your wisdom. Still, all things must have a beginning. Take this as a reward. Much greater shall follow faithful service."

She signed to Sei, who again came forward and placed a small casket in my hand. Again the Empress questioned:

"You recall nothing?"

Alas, Maternal Benevolence, I cannot, for when the sight went memory went with it. Where was I? Knowing that, memory might return."

"In the besieged legation," the Empress answered with extreme caution. Then added cunningly: "Ask your man. He perhaps could understand more."

But, weak as he was, the blind man saw her drift. He questioned me, but in Hakka, which none of them understood. I answered respectfully. No, not a word could I tell. He had spoken in some unknown tongue.

He repeated my reply, and continued:

"Dares a slave of the humblest ask the sublime Empress in what tongue this ignorant person spoke?"

"Manchu," she answered briefly.

"And now, wise blind man, depart until we summon you, and use your leisure in working out my horoscope once more, for well I remember your skill in that great art. It was unequalled and the fools who have since worked it were unworthy to present your shoe for wearing. Sei, offer the last horoscope drawn to the attendant."

Again she came forward, with a paper in her hand. Our eyes met again. I contrived that they should. Adroitly, as I thought, I had shifted the collar of my robe-like coat, where just out of sight lay the jade dragon which I always wore. Now it was visible. Would it catch her eye; would any vibration strike from it that might make a line of communication?

She made no sign whatever, but unluckily sharper eyes than hers had caught the green gleam at my throat. Li Lien-ying. He made a quick sign to the Empress.

"What is that?" she called imperiously in Chinese. "The imperial dragon in precious jade! Take it from him, Li Lien-ying, and show it to me. Does he understand my words, blind man?"

"Undoubtedly, your Majesty, but his speaking is not courtly. Detach the ornament, my disciple. Your sovereign would see it."

Quaking very literally, I unknotted the slender cord passed through the ring. It was not that I feared the Empress at the moment, but I feared above all things losing my clue. I feared that the sight of this unusual and beautiful jewel might bring undesirable knowledge to others—those whose interference I least desired.

Li Lien-ying took the dragon and rubbed it clean from the least defilement of my person on the silk of his robe, and then presented it without ceremony to the Empress. It was well known he could take liberties with the Old Buddha on which no one else dare venture.

She looked at it steadily as it lay in her hand, for a moment in dead silence. The Empress Consort leaned over her with intense curiosity. Li Lien-ying bent his gross body over the back of her chair. My brain was working furiously, concocting an answer for the question I knew would come. Fool—fool that I had been! I dared a glance at Sei. She was rigid, her eyes fixed on the ground.

At last the Empress spoke.

"This is a most wonderful ornament. It is the five-clawed imperial dragon, given only by imperial favor, for on the back appear the characters 'Honor' and 'Longevity,' and the mark of his venerated Majesty, the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. And its beauty is enhanced by the rose-red streak running through the wings. There is not its like in the Middle Kingdom. How should an obscure person, forced for his living to be the attendant of a blind man, carry an imperial jewel?"

I gave myself up for lost.

"Question him, Old Buddha," said Li Lien-ying. She turned her eyes like daggers on me.

"How did you get it? Where?"

The blind man was kneeling before her still, I also on my knees.

I answered without a pause, but slowly and in Chinese without any of the graces which should be presented at the throne.

"Your slave was walking by night two years since in the Woodpecker Lane in a village in the prefecture of Ka-ying-chow, and his ignoble foot struck this thing. Since then, for none claimed it, this ignorant person has kept it, thinking that in a day of need it might sell for twenty taels of silver and so preserve his unworthy life. If he has done wrong he entreats mercy."

"That story is false!" she said angrily. "Imperial jewel jade does not lie about the lanes of miserable villages."

The blind man ventured a word, abasing his head against the ground:

"Motherly Benevolence, this story was told me by the disciple when first he began to serve me."

She was about to speak, then checked herself and said no more. Having received our orders to depart, we both kowtowed and on our knees retreated backward along the hall, presenting an appearance unspeakably absurd, if I could have given it a thought, but so alarmed was I at the moment, so furious with myself for having lost my most important clue, that if we had been walking on our heads I doubt whether I should have realized it. Of course she kept the dragon. It was the more maddening, because when we got back to our rooms I dared not utter a word to the blind man on the subject, yet it was burning like fire between my lips.

He had come gallantly to the rescue, but I would have given half I am worth in the world to learn his opinion of what had taken place. Not only so, but I

craved to know if his vision was true or false. To be surrounded by mysteries, to be unable to speak to one's only friend—I was half frantic with eagerness, yet dared say nothing.

When we were alone I opened the little casket Sei had put in my hand and it contained, as I expected, my master's fee—a single pearl, not large, but of a perfect shape and water. There is no royal family in the world which owns such pearls as that of China. I described it to him, but he scarcely listened:

"Her sacred Majesty is bountiful. Put it away, my disciple; these things are the toys of children!" he said, and, sitting by the window, composed himself to meditation. I envied him that power of perfect abstraction which is known to all the Orient, but of which the headlong West knows nothing. It is to the mind what sleep is to the body.

Dinner was served by Fox-face and a young servant who looked simple and good-natured, the only person I had seen in the palace of whom I could have said that. But how could better be expected in that vast hive of shameful secrets, plottings and cruelties?

It was an excellent dinner. I remember that among other good things we had a favorite dish of the Old Buddha's, "tangwo kuo," or "fruits lying in gravy," i.e., eggs poached in chicken gravy. We had also clotted cream flavored with apricot, and if the courses were a little tangled according to European notions, that did not trouble me. But I must own that in that forbidding place with a hum of unseen and vicious life going on mysteriously about one, I was inclined to wonder whether some day the fruits in gravy might not be seasoned with something less obvious than salt, and our exit from the palace be made feet foremost! And of all these delicacies the blind man touched nothing but rice and fruit and vegetables. Neither before nor afterward did I ever see him break that stern rule. I learned his reason later.

The moon had risen, and her pale glory transfigured the garden into a scene of unearthly beauty. Two trees of a kind I had never seen stood before our windows, tossing fountains of perfumed rose bloom upward. Scarcely a leaf could be seen for the lavish splendor of blossom, and the hot night air of June was quivering with the almost intolerable sweetness. It called through the open window. I could stand it no longer.

"Revered master, you need repose after the great honor done you this day, but for me, having your gracious permission, I would taste the fresh air. Is it permitted that I go into the garden?"

"My disciple, it is permitted. Return for me in a while and you shall lead me to the water that I may inhale its coolness, when I have refreshed my soul."

Seated, he began to recite the Lotus Gospel in a soft monotone, and, standing under the trees, I listened awhile. It tranquillized my thoughts after all the feverish agitations of the day.

"I, the World-Honored,
Speak the words of truth,
And wheresoever the Living Word is spoken
Becomes my shrine,
And being heard
By the assembly,
They chant Holy, Holy!"—

The hour was infinitely sweet and peaceful. In the moonlight the crimson of the blossomed trees had faded into ashes of roses—almost grey. The world was closing its eyes, for sleep, color and light were drowsing, and the quiet voice within intoned the pure words of the Gospel of Asia like a lullaby. For a moment I almost forgot the wicked palace and the sinister lights that shone from its windows illuminating who knows what counsels of deceit and cruelty.

As I stood there, not thinking, but bathing a weary mind and body in the wells of stillness, a light footfall came softly between the two great bronze

cranes by the edge of the little lake. A woman. My senses sprang to swift attention. She walked straight toward me, unshrinking. I could scarcely believe my eyes for a moment. And yet, with a swift flash of thought I remembered that the Empress was accused not only of permitting but encouraging tremendous departures from ancestral customs in her ladies. Some of them went out into the city on her secret errands, in sedan chairs, it is true, but openly. The Royal lady known as "the Eighth Married Sister" was everywhere in Peking, at race meetings, restaurants and bazaars and stores. Without an escort, with only a lady in attendance, this enterprising young person went where she would, almost with the freedom of a European. And Peking, not to mention Canton, thrilled to far more important scandals of the palace than these. Still, in the moonlight and alone, with some filmy stuff thrown over her head and face, it was certainly startling to see a Palace lady approaching with steady assurance.

She made the usual salutation, bowing and raising her crossed hands, and unhesitatingly opened the business, in a voice so sweet and low that it harmonized with the quiet of the night like dimly heard music.

"Honorable person, I come with a message from her sacred Majesty."

I kowtowed as in duty bound. Had it been an imperial rescript I must have prostrated myself. I did not speak. It was the part of an inferior to await the command.

"Her Majesty has heard disquieting news. It is represented to her that warships are about to land strong large foreign forces to march from Tientsin upon Peking. She desires the illumined sage to perform such rites as will unfold the truth, and in an hour this unworthy person will return to receive his knowledge and lay it before the throne."

She turned as if to go. Humbly bowing, I desired her to do us the honor to delay one instant, that I might speak with my master. She bowed in silence and, entering the room, I interrupted the recitation to tell him in Chinese the favor that had befallen him.

He touched my foot twice with his and replied aloud:

"Inform the great lady who confers this honor upon us that this lowly person will send his soul to search the knowledge required by the Divine Empress. His ignorance, however, demands two hours for research."

I knew that the double pressure on my foot meant "Ware spies," and remembered that the Empress, following the kindred example of Catherine de Medici in the sixteenth century, was said to employ some of her most beautiful ladies as spies to worm out the secrets she suspected. I touched his hand as if accidentally, and returned with his message to where the unknown stood in the shadow of the trees. She had put back the silk covering from her face pale in the moonlight and I saw what some intuition had whispered to me—it was Sie. Yet even then I was so startled that I did an incredibly foolish thing. The spy business went out of my head as if I had never heard it. I forgot every warning, every caution—and gave the message in my best Chinese, very unlike the clumsiness I had displayed in the Imperial Presence, and never noticed what I was doing till too late. She bowed, but lingered, poised on one little foot as she turned. Not a crippled one. The Manchu women have never bound their feet, and there was not one to be found in the precincts of the Forbidden City. Then again she spoke.

"Noble person, I have a question to ask." (I bowed again.) "In the presence of her Majesty you displayed a dragon of jade, with a rose veining in the wings and bearing the mark of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. That dragon belonged to my great-great-grandmother. It was given to her father by the Emperor and—"

I interrupted, a discourtesy unheard of in China, but those who read will excuse me even as did Sie.

"I know, lady. She was a foreigner. She was English. Her name was Dorothy Keith."

"It is true—true," she said in a low eager voice. "I cannot say her name,

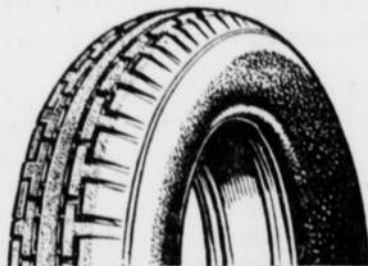
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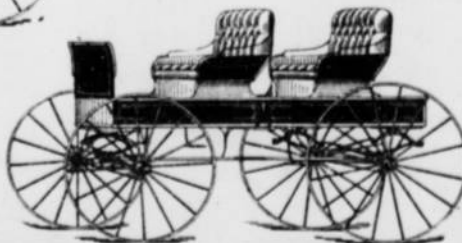


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and Allied Interests.



but it is true. And she and her husband were lost and with them the dragon of the Emperor. How comes it that you possessed it?"

"Lady, it is a strange story and a long one. But I am of your great-great-grandfather's family. My name is John Mallerdean."

She stood staring at me in the moonlight, white as death with the shock of surprise. It was then I remembered that I had behaved like a criminal lunatic. I had given the whole show away, my master's as well as my own, to one of the Empress's ladies. It was too late. I could not deny what I had said. We were at the mercy of a stranger woman.

"Then why, why are you here?" she asked in a gasp.

"To seek for you. You and I are of the same blood. I know of wealth that is yours, of friends who would welcome you. And now that I have told you the truth, you can give me to death if you will. But I am your cousin, far off indeed, but still your cousin."

"To death?" she said slowly. "No, indeed. You are the only one of my blood left alive. My father was executed by the Empress. My mother committed suicide. I have no brother. A cousin is as a brother. My lips are shut. But now I dare not stay. That indeed would be death for us both. Distrust all around you. We shall meet again."

She was gone, flitting away between the bronze granes. The whole amazing episode had taken possibly three minutes. But it had changed my whole outlook for all that. I was not sorry—I was glad I had told her. So that was she—blue-eyed, black-haired, beautiful, a girl with more than a grain of her ancestor's courage and resolution! The Manchus is a stronger stock than the Chinese, at all events as far as the women go; but there was also John Mallerdean behind that firmness and courage, or I was much mistaken. I remember how in my master's vision she had confronted the Empress, and I was proud of this strange offshoot of the family tree. But should I tell my master? With all these thoughts dancing in my brain I went in and found him waiting for me.

"Lead me out, my disciple, into the quiet of the night. Even to my blinded eyes there is a difference between the glare of the sun and the soft darkness. And I must refresh myself before I undertake this new task for the sacred Empress. My old brain is weary."

I led him out slowly, and to the marble edge of the little lake whence rose a divine coolness. The moon swam in it like a goldfish with a ripple of golden scales. Not a sound, not a step in the garden. It was an Eden of quiet and behind us the wicked lights of the palace. Certainly it was an hour for silence and meditation, but for me life was too urgent. I knew it would be impossible for me to keep the thing from his perfect trustfulness, and I told him exactly what had happened, expecting a severe rebuke at the least, possibly instant dismissal. I spoke in Hakka and scarcely above my breath. No rebuke came.

"My disciple, you should have consulted me; but yet—I know not. Fate is leading you down the appointed ways, and what is my ignorance that it should intrude? And also it is to be seen that this lady has the courage of the women of your race. It may be that it is well for my purpose as for yours that this has happened, and in any case what is done is done and we must abide it."

There was no more to be said. I ventured, standing as we were in the middle of the garden, to ask whether he had remembered any or his "sight" for the Empress, and when he replied that he remembered nothing, at his request I told him what had passed.

"Let nothing escape you, my disciple," he said earnestly. "Note it all. It is certainly by the favor of the Blessed One that we have been given this garden, for here we may exchange a few words in safety, which is more than I dared to hope. Now let us not speak for ten minutes, that I may compose my thoughts and bathe them in pure air, and then I will send my soul in search of the truth."

If it appears strange that I never questioned the honesty of his visions, let it be remembered that I had myself experienced the wonder of his story of Yang Lien's interview with the Empress. But far and away beyond that were the man's own transparent honesty and goodness. I could no more have disbelieved a word he said to me than I could have doubted my own father's assertion. But a strange thing indeed was in store for me that strange night. I will come to it presently.

As we walked slowly up and down in the moonlight I asked him the question that was always in my mind. How are these strange things done in the Orient which in the West are called fraud, spiritualism, or occultism? I had seen them myself in past years, things inexplicable on any theory that I could form. Fraud, of course, one meets in the Orient as elsewhere, but beyond and above it lies a whole world of happenings. The people take these things as natural. They see no miracle in them. They accept them and pass on. Is this ignorant credulity or is it instinctive knowledge?

He seated himself by the water, and his face assumed that inward expression I knew by this time.

"My disciple, it is fitting that you should ask and I answer. The West does not, cannot understand, for it has sat at the feet of another Teacher, and even His counsels it despises. But your men of science have of late made the discovery which has been our daily bread for ages. They teach now that within every man and woman there is a second self—a strange self which forgets nothing, which can act upon the body and constrain it to health or disease according to its own will. Convince this inner self in a man that he is dying, and he will die. Convince it that health awaits him, and he will recover. This inner self is wiser than the outer, and yet in some ways more foolish. What is it? Your wise men cannot tell. We know."

The Empress's attendant, Li Lien-ying, passed taking the air as we were. He strolled within hearing distance. I caught the glint of his eye as it keenly observed us. I touched my master's foot twice. He slightly raised his voice, and the gross man stayed his feet to listen to this unearthly wisdom. A strange auditor.

"My disciple, we know that each man has not one life but many lives, and that he passes up all the stairs of existences until he gains the highest. From each life he carries to the next the spark of the Immortal, and also experience. What use, you will ask, is experience if memory is not with it? It is latent, my disciple. In every man's heart it lies passive, waiting the call. And when a man learns how to wake and control that inner self he can do signs and wonders, for this aggregated experience and imagination is the inner self newly discovered in the West, and we long ago discovered it as the pearl in the oyster, and clasped

its hand, and so have done marvels. The spirits do not return, they have gone forward to their next lesson in life. There is nothing supernatural, all is law. But within every human body is power, layer below layer of experience and knowledge, and this is allied with the highest and the lowest, and when a man has gained this power he can do mighty deeds for good and evil."

Li Lien-ying had drawn nearer. His coarse face was alight with curiosity now.

"Good and evil, illuminated sage?" he said. "Can a man make others do his will? Can he attain great riches? If so, inform this ignoble person how the secret may be attained!"

The Blind Man of Hupei knew the voice, and felt the devil behind it, but he replied with serene composure:

"This secret can be attained by self-mastery whether for good or ill, by discipline, by self-denial. Not in this life—not in this, oh, powerful person, shall you handle that power! The day will come, but is far off."

Li Lien-ying scowled, and passed on, passing and repassing slowly.

"But you, my disciple, can learn this secret, for the power is in you. Your inner and outer selves shall clasp hands, and you will walk illuminated and know that 'miracles' are easy to be wrought, but are nothing—so great is what lies beyond them."

He relapsed into a tranquil silence which I would not disturb. I had glimpses then, but his words came true. I have learned that secret. My blind eyes are opened. After a while I led him back to the room. He looked pale and exhausted.

"To-night I can see no more," he said, "I am weary. See for me, my disciple."

I started back.

"I see? How can I? My master, I know nothing."

"See for me," he repeated. "Place yourself before me and I will give you sight."

I own I was greatly alarmed, but it never entered into my head to disobey. Every hour the quiet power, calm and certainty of that man strengthened on me. So I can imagine the great Oriental sages of the past, impregnable in inner wisdom. His blindness mattered nothing to him—I think it had even been a gain, so lucid, so untroubled was the true vision.

So I sat before him obedient, and he said:

"Look steadily at the crystal ball in my right hand. Think of nothing but that. Relax your reason. You have none. You are as a little child who sleeps in its mother's arms and draws unconscious life from the contact. Be silent. Look! And, till I bid you forget, remember!"

I fixed my eyes on a small crystal ball in his hand. The light swam in it. It invaded my brain. It grew, it was larger, brighter, almost unbearably brilliant, like a sun, then suddenly it



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broke up into a thousand dancing stars, and I heard a loud command.

"I loose you! Go!"—and black darkness followed. Darkness and utter calm. Then a tiny bright picture painted on it very far off like a scene through the reversed end of a telescope. A strange picture. Men marching, marching, in seemingly endless files. It enlarged as they came toward me exactly like a picture in the movies. They tramped steadily on, dusty, grimy, but relentless—Europe on her way to try conclusions with Asia. Not all European, though, for I saw the files of Japanese soldiers, short, sturdy, unflinching in their stolid calm as I had often seen them on my holiday rambles in Japan. Asia divided against herself, but if ever she marches as one man, let Europe stand from under!

Where were they facing? Toward the Nei Cheng, the Tartar city of Peking, the mighty walls frowning down their approach.

I could almost fancy I heard the measured thud of their stride, all was so real and clear.

Now, a thing impossible in real life, I saw the great walls dissolve, as it were, before them. They fluttered like scenery cloths in a theatre, and the marching men passed through their sixty-foot bulk as if they were morning mist. The purple, vermilion, orange scrollwork on the pagoda above the high archway faded like sunrise glories. The men tramped through as if they did not know they were there. They modernized with their stern military presence the overpowering antiquity of this marvellous city where men have gathered for twelve hundred years before Christ. They swept on. They made for Canal Street where stands the British Legation walled and guarded. The gates were flung open. I saw the English flag waving, the tumult of many people rejoicing; women and children running to meet the troops and then—darkness!

Darkness swallowed it up. I saw no more.

Was I asleep or dead? Then from the darkness, another picture shaped, small and gemlike at first, but enlarging like the other. Grey dawn. A gate of the imperial palace unknown to me, but which mysteriously I knew to be the Gate of Military Prowess. No military prowess about it now. Two country carts. A man and a woman with others about them, the man, young, pallid, ill-fed looking, in a robe of black; the woman elderly and in the common blue dress of a peasant woman, her hair dressed Chinese fashion. But what should a Chinese woman be doing in the palace of the foreign rulers? Chinese she was, however, her hair dressed peasant fashion, her brows black with fury. I knew her, I knew her—the Empress! Li Lien-ying was beside her. She flung out her hand with a furious gesture at a beautiful pale woman standing by the Emperor, and as I saw Li Lien-ying grasp her shoulder, the picture was gone. Gone like a dream.

In the terror of it I started up like one suddenly roused from sleep, mazed, but remembering perfectly.

"I have been asleep," I said; "the most vivid dream I ever had in my life. The Empress—"

The blind man put his finger on his lip and I stopped dead.

"Write," he said. "Write quickly while it is fresh. It fades like morning dew. In ten minutes you will remember nothing. Write."

He pushed an ink brush and slab to me and I wrote swiftly. Then, by his desire, I led him into the garden and read what I had written. He bid me tear off the last paragraph and tear it into minutest bits. Half he gave me, half he kept, and we swallowed them! Being summer, no brazier was at hand.

Then on another paper, ornamented to meet the eye of royalty, I wrote at his dictation an account of the first vision. Of the second only this was written: "Confused tumult at the Gate of Military Prowess. Unworthy persons of the lower class apparently gain admittance."

CHAPTER VI

It is a fact that when I went out into the garden again by his order I

could remember neither having slept nor dreamed. I remembered what I had written, and I knew he said I had seen it, but I had no personal memory that this was true. And yet, whether it was the strange experience I had passed through, I cannot tell, but I felt more clear, more lucid, than I had ever done before. It seemed that every sense was sharpened and I might hear and see at incredible distances. No doubt some weird stimulation of the brain by the contact of the blind man's powerful mind, but ecstatic at the moment. Hot wafts of perfume from the living, tossing fountains of rose bloom, intoxicated me like strong wine. Delicious, heavenly! Never flower-smelt like that before. I bent my head among the crowded blossoms of the lower boughs to drink it into my very being. I swallowed it, breathed it, put my arm about the trunk to draw it nearer in all its divine odour and beauty. If beauty struck always at the naked nerve like that, how should we endure the glory of the world about us!

It was not long before she came. Her loveliness, too, was enhanced beyond expression to my new perception. When she glided under the trees it almost seemed that the moonlight played like harmless fire about her sweet shape, and a kind of glory glittered from her eyes—so fair, so delicately beautiful, was she in the dappled ivory and ebony of moonlight and shadow. Moving softly, she shed enchantments as she came. Again I say, if beauty shot always such darts of enchantment, how should man endure it?

On she came with her lovely salutation of crossed hands as she bowed, and stood beside me.

"Is the work completed for her auspicious Majesty, noble person?"

"Lady, it is done."

I could scarcely speak for looking at this lovely daughter of the night and stars.

"Is it your will that I take it?" she hesitated.

I stretched out my hand with the paper. I could not speak. The silence was intense, for the guns had ceased and the night was still as though on tiptoe, with parted lips, it were listening for what I would say. The moon, the girl's sweetness, my own exaltation dragged me across the line of reticence for better or for worse. I caught her hand, and though she shrank back to the length of my arm I held her fast.

"My cousin, I must see you in some place where we can speak in safety. There is much, much that I must hear and tell you. Tell me when and where."

No matter how distant, relationship is sacred in China and in calling her "cousin" I traded on that.

Shrinking, her eyes still faced mine bravely.

"Noble person—my cousin," (then she accepted our tie!) "I cannot say certainly where, but I must see you and soon."

We stood handclasped, looking into each other's eyes.

"The Old Buddha has kept the jade dragon. She sent for the Inventory of Treasure and found it listed among the possessions of Ho Shen, that rich man who served the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. A list was made of all his treasures and they were confiscated to the Emperor who succeeded the mighty Ch'ien Lung, and Ho was commanded to commit suicide. But when they claimed his riches much had disappeared and this dragon with it. And now the Empress, with Li Lien-ying, says this dragon is a clue to the lost treasure, and if they can find the truth of how you, my cousin, became possessed of it they may secure it all. Oh, fly, I beseech you, while there is time. Not even the wisdom of the blind man can save you if they believe you know this secret. Fly!"

She pulled at her little hand as a bird flutters its wings when captured, but I held her fast.

"My cousin, I will not fly. I also have the sight. I am powerful. Tell me quickly, what was Ho to you?"

"His son married my ancestress, the daughter of John Mallerdean, the favored of the Emperor and Ho. And

since that we have been in high Court favor until with this Empress my people fell into disgrace; but me she keeps with her always and I cannot tell why."

I released her hand. My brain steadied. The news was so vital, the danger so great, that it sobered me like the dash of cold water. Instantly I guessed how things would be. They would tempt me to reveal my secret, using Sie for the purpose. That was why she was here now—had not the blind man warned me? In ordinary circumstances to approach a Court lady would be as impossible as to scale the heights to a star, but now my heart rejoiced, all was well. We could meet in peace. I saw a wide road opening before me.

Though I had released her, womanlike she lingered then.

"My cousin," she said in a voice soft as murmuring water; "I must tell you the shameful truth, and then indeed you will leave me for ever. The Empress has laid her command on me to gain your trust and tempt the truth from you, that you may reveal to me where lies the treasure of Ho. And now I have told this hateful thing, let me go. But remember that if I seem to seek your presence it is not the forwardness of a shameless woman, but to save your life and mine. For if I refuse they will send another in my place and you are doomed; but together we may consider and escape. And yet this is not likely, for very terrible is the Empress, and Li Lien-ying more terrible still."

I needed no assurance of her transparent truth, for who could doubt those clear eyes of Western blue, but here was assurance. I clasped her hand again.

"My cousin," I said earnestly, "this is better than good, for now we can meet and I can tell you my story. Feign to the Empress that you obey."

She made a mute sign, her quick wit grasping the situation—

"Let me go now—now, this instant," she whispered, terrified, next minute.

I looked round. Down the marble pavement a gross figure loomed large in the moonlight—Li Lien-ying.

"No, no! Seem to speak to me earnestly," I whispered. The gallant little soul! She did it though. I could see the quivering of the nerves about her mouth. In the faintest whisper she said:

"That man—that man, he is a fiend. His passion for gold and jewels is deep as the sea. Oh, my cousin, he and the Empress are terrible. My days are days of fear. Oh, that I might die and be at peace, lying in the ancestral tombs with the friends who were good to me! My life is a heavy burden."

Very easily might her earnestness be set down to another cause as she lifted a pleading face to mine. I whispered back:

"I will save you, my cousin. Fear not. Now go. Make a signal of confidence to that devil as you pass him. Again—fear not. Deliverance is near."

I stood alone under the tree. She was gone like a spirit. I saw her passing swiftly up the path. I saw the smile the brave girl cast on Li Lien-ying, and then she rounded a corner and was gone like a lost star. My cousin had already a value and interest to me that I scarcely understood, though pity goes deep and the hardest heart might have pined a girl in such hands.

He came up to me fawning, an adept in ingratiating.

"Was the sight favorable to the illumined sage, wise disciple?"

"The sight was mine, favored attendant of royal person," I replied. "My great master was too wearied to attempt a flight with the spirits, therefore he sent this contemptible person instead, and the Great Wise Spirits were favorable, and I saw."

"I knew not that you also possessed this magic. May this worm ask what was seen?"

"Revered one, all information is open to the guardian of the inner chambers, but I cannot tell, for it is the peculiarity of this sight that it is forgotten on returning to the world of men. My master, however, noted my poor utterances, such as they were, and the auspicious Empress has them by the hand of your lady."

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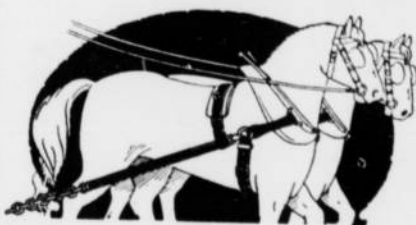
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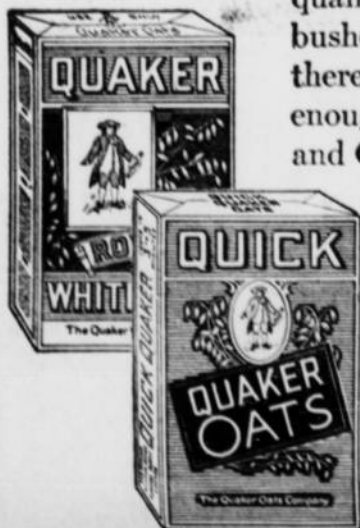
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"Ay, ay. I have heard this sight is hard to recall," he said, accepting my statement easily. "She is beautiful, that lady. She is a darling of the Empress's approaching age."

I bowed in respectful silence. "Her parentage is great," he pursued carelessly. "Her influence with the Old Buddha is also great. The man to whom that beauty is acceptable will certainly be highly favored by the Motherly Countenance."

"That fortunate person will have reason to thank his auspicious stars," I returned. "But the favor of the Empress, together with such beauty as this lady's, is a load of good fortune beyond the hope of any but the great and powerful."

"Those who possess the favor of the Great Wise Spirits are both." His face was a mask of humility with a glint of fire in the half-shut eye that lit it. I never saw a face I liked less and never shall. "May I ask," he went on, "if the august person to whom I speak is of the high birth that his distinguished appearance suggests?"

"My birth is scarcely more than respectable, but my education is good and I write and compose in Mandarin like a literate, though unluckily a want of experience in the colloquial makes my speech disagreeable in the ears of the condescending person I address."

"Not at all, not at all! It is jewelled with eloquence and modesty," he said with the politest insincerity. Then, changing the subject: "To a man of your prominent merit I cannot be wrong in saying that the position of public affairs is very grave and is moreover hampered by the emptiness of the treasury, the Old Buddha's inexhaustible charity to her subjects having reduced her purse even below the limits of wisdom. It is vain to attempt to check the maternal impulses, though this unworthy one has done his best."

This was pretty well! In common with every educated person in China I knew of the vast sums spent on the Empress's pleasures, on the summer palace, on other indulgences less reputable. I knew well that the creature before me had feathered his nest to the tune of millions—I knew much more, but I took it all with unctuous gravity.

"Is it not said by the sage of sages, 'Behave with generosity in order to illustrate harmony and benignity'? Her Majesty's reward will be universal affection and a peaceful longevity."

"Doubtless. Yet it is very inconvenient at the moment when the Old Buddha has anxieties and expenditure beyond the common. The man who could through his communion with the Great Wise Spirits or in any other way put her in the track of augmenting her resources just now would receive rewards beyond the dreams of fairies."

"Fortunate indeed would be that man!" said I with pious warmth. He drew a little nearer.

"Your master, learned disciple; is it true that his powers are so great? Could anything of a solid nature be hoped from him?"

The man was as superstitious as he was dangerous. I met him in his own vein, with a confidential tone and eye.

"Does your Excellency recall the great Emperor Wu? If so, you will recall how Li Shao Kun declared in his presence: 'I know how to harden snow and change it into white silver. I know how cinnabar transforms its nature and passes into yellow gold. I can rein the flying dragon and visit the extremities of the earth. I can bestride the hoary crane and soar above the nine degrees of heaven!' This he said and this he did and so became the trusted adviser of the Emperor, and such and no other are the powers of my master."

"Marvellous! Marvellous!" he said with greedy pleasure. "The virtues of the just are ever blessed with prosperity. I thank you, wise disciple, and in return for these sprinklings of wisdom I beseech you not to close your own eyes to your stupendous possibilities of advancement."

We parted with elaborate courtesies. He went up the marble steps at the end of the garden with the light and soundless tread so often seen in very stout people, and I returned indoors still with that strange illumination upon me. I felt that I had been able to see every tortuous winding of his brain. He was to be loosed upon me for the finding of the treasure, and a simple Hakko gentleman was likely indeed to be beguiled by a Court beauty. They never suspected that John Mallerdean was before them, a man in whose veins ran kindred blood to the Empress's favorite. If they ever guessed that—for me, six inches of cold steel; for Sie, a pinch of the Empress's famous pink powder warranted to ensure dreamless sleep. It might be so yet; but at present I was playing them, not them me.

I longed to communicate all this to my master, but it was late and the day had been too full of storm and stress. We both needed rest. When I entered he was peacefully reciting some lines of the Lotus Scripture:

"These men who believe,
Have knowledge deep,
Strong-hearted, swift to follow
The wisdom of the illumined.
All wisdom rare and precious
Is theirs—"

I stood a while listening. What wisdom, what forces were at this wise man's disposal? I would ask him, and in truth be his disciple. There was much in him that entirely passed my understanding.

Then, intruding on his quiet ecstasy, I begged him to sleep, saying, for I knew it would be the best argument, how sorely I myself needed rest. He rose at once and I did all the little services his blindness needed, and very soon the rooms were dark and quiet and we slept. Did cruel stealthy eyes watch us even in sleep? It might well be.

To be Continued



In a Nova Scotia farmyard. Oxen still fill a useful place in the province.

Fore-arming Against the Cutworm

Continued from Page 16

changed to the resting stage. It is unsafe to reseed, without poisoning, until a week after the worms average one and one-quarter inches in length, or about the third week in June, normally. This is usually too late to secure a matured crop. Therefore we would recommend that the farmer at once reseed the areas eaten off by cutworms, and immediately poison before the new crop is up. A good crop may thus be matured, and in the case of small patches the reseeding may be the same crop as the rest of the field, with very little difference in time of ripening.

Farm Practices to Reduce Damage

There are no crops immune to cutworm damage, but little damage by the Red-backed cutworm has been observed with fall rye or potatoes.

Since the small grains are seriously damaged only in the seedling stage, any steps that make for an earlier, sturdier crop act to reduce damage by this cutworm. The crop should be put in as early as conditions are favorable. Do not seed, however, before the soil is warm enough to produce rapid growth.

The Early cutworm rather severely damaged very early crops near Saskatoon in 1925, but the presence of this cutworm may be told at the time of plowing or seeding, as the pale larvae are large and quite noticeable in the early spring.

It is helpful to use a little more seed than normal, but not more than an additional peck per acre. Packing seems to have been of aid sometimes, probably because, with fairly dry soil, it tends to aid germination and growth of plants.

Prevention

It would be desirable if the moths could be prevented from laying eggs in fields, or the cutworms destroyed, by methods of cultivation. Unfortunately until further knowledge of the Red-backed cutworm is gained this seems impossible or impractical. In 1925, severe damage occurred after summer-fallow or stubble, either clean or weedy; after fall plowing, spring plowing or disking; to crops following cereals, sunflowers or corn, etc., etc. On the whole, crops following fallow have been worst affected; and there is evidence that if such land could be kept crusted and yet reasonably free from weeds during the period of moth flight there would be small likelihood of cutworm infestation in that field the following year. In the case of the Red-backed cutworm, no recommendation to this effect can be made, for the following reasons: (1) There is a long period of moth-flight and egg laying; (2) the weed growth in the infested area is very heavy; (3) the Red-backed cutworm seldom infests every field in a district, even when conditions are most inviting, therefore such measures would be unjustified; (4) this cutworm can be efficiently and economically poisoned.

It should again be emphasized that the case of the Pale Western cutworm is quite different, since with it cultural practices offer the only practical control.

Summary of Recommendations

Seed as soon as conditions are right for rapid growth. Packing helps under some conditions.

Most important of all; learn to watch the fields closely. Beginning in May, keep a very close watch for cutworm damage, especially in gardens and favored crops. This should be done even if very little cutworm damage was experienced in your district last year.

Use poisoned baits at once in gardens, and in fields of sweet clover, flax, sunflowers and corn, where affected.

In fields of small grains, use poisoned bait on patches which show heavy infestation.

If areas are eaten bare, use poisoned bait on them and reseed at once. Reseeding is unsafe, usually, until about the third week in June, unless you have poisoned the cutworms.

Send in specimens to your nearest entomologist, until you are sure which cutworms you have.

This is the concluding article of a series of three, in which Prof. King has dealt fully with the various aspects of the cutworm situation.

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* * *

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San Francisco
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Battle Creek
Mrs. Kate B. Vaughn
Los Angeles

Soil Drifting Serious

Continued from Page 19

is your experience with the packer? I have used a disc on my summerfallow until 1921. It is said the disc causes the land to blow, but so far as I can see, land that has been worked with a cultivator blows as bad as that which has been disced. What is your experience with disc and cultivator? I shall be thankful for your advice."

This is the advice which Prof. Manley Champlin offers:

"Your comment that on a heavy soil the disc seems to give as good or better results than the cultivator, is in

accordance with my observations. The heavy soil is inclined to form a crust on top which breaks up very nicely with the disc if the disc is set fairly straight, and leaves a cloddy mulch on the land, which is not as much inclined to blow as a dust mulch. The cultivator is inclined to puddle the heavy soils if they are moist at the time the cultivation is done.

"For the present season I would suggest discing the land with the disc set nearly straight, in order to destroy as many as possible of the hare's ear mustard plants, and then to seed spring rye with the drill. The spring rye grows rapidly and the root system is vigorous, so that it has a little bet-

ter chance than wheat or oats when it comes to holding the soil. This may help you to get through the coming season without disaster on this field.

"If you prefer to seed wheat, it might be best to put the wheat in on the land direct, without cultivation, because of the danger that the soil may drift. As a safeguard you can plow furrows about every four to eight rods across the field, leaving ditches and ridges which will prevent the wind from getting a sweep at the whole field.

"For the future, if you could plan to work the land into a rotation consisting of oats planted in triple rows, 30 inches apart and cultivated on one-

third of your land, wheat on one-third and winter rye sown in the wheat stubble, it would doubtless help a great deal in checking the soil drifting. If you prefer to use part corn or potatoes instead of oats in rows as your summerfallow substitute in the rotation, they would prove equally satisfactory. Of course the corn would have to be used for forage or silage, and the potatoes might have to be partly fed to stock, if you had more than you could market to advantage. Any of these intertilled crops do very well for substitutes for summerfallow except where the land is infested with noxious weeds like sow thistle or in the seasons when the drought is extreme."



The Doo Dads

Spring has arrived in Dooville, the snow has all melted and for a little while the streets were like rivers. The little duck thinks he has found a real river and is enjoying himself immensely. One day Doc Sawbones was taking a walk down the street, and he noticed how badly the roads were cut up so he hired Nicky Nutt and his elephant, Tiny, to mend them. First they hauled many loads of stones and scattered them about. Then Nicky hitched Tiny to the big roller. Tiny took the huge masher with his trunk. As they went along, Tiny crushed the stones with the masher and the great heavy roller following behind left the street as nice and smooth as a polished floor. The weather is so lovely that all the little Doo Dads are out for some fun, and Nicky looks terribly worried trying to avoid running over some of them

with his big roller. One little Doo Dad has gathered some nuts and thinks he has discovered a fine way to get them cracked. The Doo Dad's little sister is begging Doc Sawbones

to make her brother get out of the way, for she knows if Tiny ever hits him with the masher he will be flattened right out. Flannelfeet sees what is going to happen and has even dropped

his stick in his hurry to stop Tiny. Roly and Poly and the little Doo Dads were gathering nuts off the big tree in the pasture. Poly was just coming down with his pockets full when the cow spied him. She wants to play with him but Poly is afraid, and it looks as if he was going to have a nasty tumble if Roly doesn't catch him. Sleepy Sam is wide awake today, and is busy selling brooms to the Doo Dad ladies. He is doing a flourishing business, and has only a few brooms left. That little Doo Dad with the sling-shot is aiming right at Nicky Nutt's head; it is to be hoped he is a poor shot. Poor old man Grouch got too close to the roller and it went over his toes, and now he will be grouchier than ever. By evening Nicky should have the Main street of Dooville as smooth and even as a floor. It is to be hoped he manages it without running over any of the little Doo Dads.

Coloring Contest

Boys and girls! Get out your crayons or water colors and color this interesting Doo Dad picture. For the best one sent in by any boy or girl under 14 years of age The Guide will pay \$1.00, and to the next six best The Guide will send one of the famous great, big books, With The Doo Dads Around the World, containing a big collection of splendid pictures and stories. Cut out the picture right away, color it and put it in an envelope addressed to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and mail it so that it will reach The Guide office before May 8.

Co-op. Accepts Pool Offer

Continued from Page 3

and stated that he would have liked to have seen a larger number of votes recorded.

W. J. Orchard, Tregarva, began by saying that the board had lived with the question for two years. He objected to the clause giving the pool the power to move elevators. He did not believe in club methods and knew they would not work. Many farmers would never join the pool, some of them for religious reasons, and it was better to have their grain handled by a friendly company than to drive them into the hands of the line companies. The pool would have to use the elevators as public warehouses, and since it would not pay rebates to non-poolers it was not truly co-operative. The Co-op. was not competing with the pool in receiving the grain of non-poolers. It handled non-pool wheat which otherwise would be driven into unfriendly interests. Even if the shareholders were all poolers it would be unfair to take any share of the equity of 30,000 men and give it to 70,000.

At this point a delegate raised the question of premiums, and F. W. Ridell, the general manager, stressed the point that deliveries had always been in proportion to receipts between pool and non-pool grain.

Three Directors Support Offer

E. R. Ketcheson, Young, was the first director to speak in favor of the offer. He believed that outside the pool the co-op. had done more for the farmers than any other institution. However, when it was organized it was thought by many farmers that it would take the grain past the grain exchange, but it had in reality done little to solve this great problem. Besides the co-operative thought of the province was not then as far advanced as it was today, and the scheme thought out at that time was not adequate to the needs of today. The basis of the offer was to his mind a fair one. There might be minor weaknesses but on the whole it was equitable. Seventy per cent. of the wheat handled by the Co-op. was pool wheat and any goodwill that existed was largely in the pool. "Here are two farmer companies determined to remain in existence," said Mr. Ketcheson. "They must get together now or sometime. The necessity of the producer inclines me to favor the sale. He must have control of the terminal destination of his wheat and can have this only by controlling the handling of his wheat right straight through. Do not look on this as an ordinary commercial transaction. What does it mean? Is anything going to be destroyed? Is anyone going to put a match to the elevators? They will be there in the fall of 1926 just the same. There will be a change of directors and a change of policy, but they will be the same elevators, and will still be working in the interests of the farmers of this province. Nobody is trying to steal anything. On the whole it is a fair offer and I am in favor of accepting it."

Thomas Riley, Tate, also favored the proposed sale. It was not true, he said, that the meeting had been delayed for some nasty purpose. The first offer had contained 119 paragraphs and it had taken a lot of work to get it into its present shape. It was now complete and he could see nothing substantially wrong with it. "The pool board is faced with the necessity of supplying facilities to poolers," he said. "In making this offer they have shown a favor to this company. They have approached it first. Those who oppose the arbitration clauses lose sight of the fact that if this is a cold-blooded business proposition the goodwill that they speak of can rapidly be destroyed by the pool, because they can go ahead and duplicate this company's elevators. The value of this company's property may now be at the peak, and it may never have another opportunity to dispose of its properties to as good advantage. The non-pool shareholders are amply provided for from the standpoint of the money they have invested. The great majority of the shareholders favor the sale. All indications show that they do. In the interests of the whole movement the minority should line up with

the majority. The pool is not going out of existence. The pool idea is so embedded in the minds of the people that they will not change in a year or two. We are going to re-sign the contract when the time comes. We have pooled our grain. We want facilities. We must go and get them. I am advocating the sale at this time. I do not hesitate to say so. Do not let yourself be led off the track. Keep clear what you came here for. If this sale does not go through there will be more dissatisfaction than ever."

W. McKenzie, Turtleford, said that he felt he represented the viewpoint of the pool shareholders on the board. When faced with the responsibility of handling his share of this gigantic deal he felt he should go slowly. He wanted the pool to carry public confidence along with it. He didn't like the idea of restricting the arbitration, as this might put a weapon in the hands of the minority opposed to the sale. "The

company as now constituted is at the peak having regard to all the circumstances," said Mr. McKenzie. "If there is ever going to be an opportune moment to sell these facilities that opportune moment is now. We are faced with this condition. The great bulk of the men who own this company want to transfer it to the pool. Nothing is going to be destroyed. The system can function under the pool more efficiently than if this agreement should not go through. The consequences would be tremendous if this offer is defeated by one or two votes. Some think that if it goes through it will have serious consequences for the pool. In my opinion the consequences will be much more serious if the offer is defeated."

Mr. Maharg's Position

J. A. Maharg declared that the pool had such a tremendous hold on the people that if anyone said anything against the offer he was looked upon as an enemy of the pool. This was not right

as many sincere friends of the pool were opposed to the sale. He cited several cases where misstatements had been made and averred that such cases led him to believe that the people of the province had been greatly influenced by misrepresentations. They had been told that there was friction all over the country. If so it was manufactured friction. There had been no difficulty in making any necessary adjustment between the boards of the pool and the Co-op. All business difficulties had been cleaned up immediately. He challenged anyone to show him one thing the Co-op had done to obstruct the pool. That being the case why did the pool not first address itself to the problem of regulating the business at the 350 points where there were no co-operative elevators instead of at the 450 points where a friendly company was operating.

After explaining the terms on which the Co-operative company had agreed to

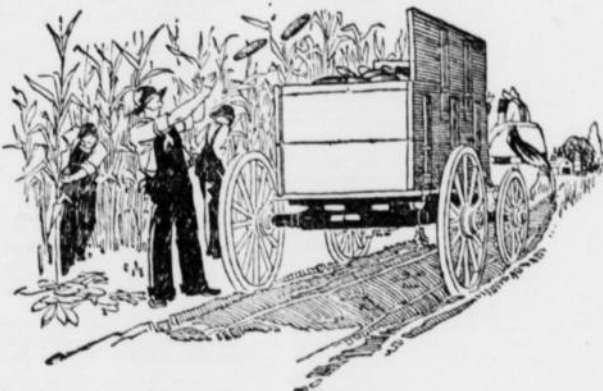
Turn over to Page 59

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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS		1926	1925	1924	1923
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Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chandler	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler mod.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Durand 4	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Exes	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint 80	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint mod.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Jewett	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
McLaughlin Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile 8	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile mod.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard Eight	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard mod.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige (Pass.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pontiac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Seal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willis Knight 4	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willis mod.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.



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JAMES BOWMAN
ELM PARK, GUELPH

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SELLING—SHIRE STALLION, REGISTERED 1304, Canada; 16891, States. Sire, Bruster, winner Chicago. Class A. Ten years. Weight over 1,000. Price \$400. W. Karan, Hardisty, Alta. 1-2

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SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, GLEN Archie, 15346, good stock getter. Would trade for other stock. Isaac Stauffer, Greenshields, Alta. 1-4

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BAY BELGIAN stallion, rising three. S. Scott, Argyle, Man. 1-3

HIGH CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR sale or hire. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BELGIAN STALLION, 11 years. James Dunn, Kincaid, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—YOUNG BELGIAN STALLION, OR trade for stock. E. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, class A. W. O. McConchle, Edwin, Man. 9-6

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

DISPERSING HERD—REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus cattle, \$75 per head. L. McComb, Huxley, Alta. 1-2

Ayrshires

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, \$75, five years. Ritchie Ayrshire Association, Theo. Packer, secretary, Richlea, Sask. 14-3

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOL- stein bull, Strathmore Meethilde Duke, 51243, four years old. Sire the celebrated Prince Agie Meethilde, 5482, R.O.P. Dam, Duchess Fay, Meethilde, 52352. Bred by C.F.R. Demonstration Farm. White, with black neck and rump. Price \$350. John Child, Hendon, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, SEVEN to 16 months, from R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. With exchange for Yorkshires or good machinery. Priced to clear before spring. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 10-6

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

RATES AND REGULATIONS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word per insertion for one or two insertions; 8 cents a word per insertion for three or four insertions; 7 cents a word per insertion for five or more insertions. (Note the saving).

Count every word, including name and address. Also count each initial and each set of four figures as a word. Sign your name and address—don't have answers come to The Guide.

We publish on the first and fifteenth of every month. Advertisements must reach us nine days before date of publication. In all cases the rule is "Cash with order."

FARMERS' DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 an inch per insertion. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word for each insertion. Five insertions for the price of four. Nine insertions for the price of seven. Twelve insertions for the price of nine. Eighteen insertions for the price of thirteen. Twenty-four insertions for the price of seventeen.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 an inch, flat. Ads. limited to six inches in depth and to one column in width.

These rates are quoted on "Cash with order" advertising only. Cancellations must reach us nine days before publication date. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

TWO T.B. TESTED YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS, ready for service, from high producing stock. Prices reasonable. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, from good milking stock, five years old, quiet, well marked, \$75. Angus Stewart, Kandahar, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS, SURE breeders, herd accredited. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 14-3

Jerseys

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, 15 MONTHS OLD, from imported sire. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR ANYTHING useful, one Jersey bull calf, eligible for registration. Gray and Adler, McClure, B.C.

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls, 11 months. White Blossom sweet clover, government tested, 10c pound. Alf Goodwin, Sinituluta, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED BULL, THREE years, good sire, and gentle. John Paul, Khedive, Sask. 1-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, YEAR- ling, dark red, size and quality. Also cows and heifers. W. C. Pilling, Kenney, Man. 1-2

ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD ROAN SHORTHORN bull, pure-bred, \$50. A. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows, overstocked, prices low. Oliver Gould, Buffalo View, Alta. 12-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, five years old, red, \$55. John Beaumont, Minnedosa, Man. 1-2

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, roan, two years old, with papers. For information, write A. Bell, Cedoux, Sask. 1-2

TWO ROAN SHORTHORN YEARLING BULLS, Price and breeding right. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

SWINE

Berkshires

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—HERD headed by junior champion, Toronto, boar of immense length, size and smoothness, assisted by splendid MacDonald College boar. January, February, March, April litters, \$15 to \$25 each. Some show stuff. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forty years in business. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6



LIVESTOCK AUCTION SALES

Bring Higher Prices

At the Calgary Bull Sale, on April 2, the average price for 455 bulls was \$160. Last year the average price for 408 bulls was \$129. This improvement in the livestock industry is noticeable everywhere. The outlook is the best since 1920, and indications are that the market will continue to improve. From now begin is the best time of the year to make livestock sales, and The Guide offers you the most profitable method of making them.

Large Number of Buyers Insures Success

There has been a very keen demand from Guide readers for all breeds of livestock during the past few weeks. A "Little Guide Ad." costing only a few cents a word, reaches over 80,000 prospective customers—you are almost certain to obtain profitable results. Hundreds of livestock breeders, both large and small, have obtained quicker results and greater results from "Little Guide Ads." than from any other method of making sales. Here is what one advertiser accomplished:

F. H. Stockton, Drumheller, Alta., placed one ad. for Berkshire Glits in The Guide at a cost of \$5.60. Besides selling all his Glits, he had to return orders to the value of more than \$1,200, and he was still receiving orders at the time he wrote us.

If we can do it for him—We can do it for you.

Results Obtained in a Hurry

Classified advertising is also a money-saving method of purchasing pure-bred breeding stock, or young stock in cattle, sheep and swine. From the large number of offers received you can select individuals of good breeding at a reasonable price. Don't postpone using a "Want Ad." whenever there's a need. You'll be surprised how quickly you will obtain results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.S.—J. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta., is sold out of Brome Grass Seed, and Thos. Scaife, Marquette, Man., is returning orders for Barred Rock Cockerels.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous McIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch home first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent increase in pups. Can take care of big work horses, oats and cash.

SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM MOST PRO- lific Prince Edward Island strains. Estate Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea pigs, mice, supplies, remedies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg, 14-1

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co., J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-3

REGISTERED AIREDALE PUPS, THREE months, \$10 up. Kalmi Kennels, Macleod, Alta. 14-1

SCOTCH SHEEP DOGS—PUPPIES, \$10; READY to work, \$20. Cattle dogs, heifers, working, \$10. E. E. Baynton, Sagathun P.O., Maple Creek, Sask.

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, FEMALES, heifers, \$1.50 each. O. Hendrickson, Swanton, Sask.

SAINT BERNARD MALE PUPPY, FOUR months old, from prize stock. First \$20 gets it. Watson, 613 Avenue Seventh, Saskatoon, Sask.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, BEAT- tles, females, \$8.00, papers free. S. Northwood, Coronation, Alta.

GREYHOUND PUPS, FOUR BLACKS, TWO blues, \$10 a pair. Jno. Johnston, Carberry, Man.

POULTRY

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

Various

SELLING—Ten Barred Rock females and two cockerels, \$18. Two pens Single Comb Black Leghorns, six females and one male, \$10. One pen Rose Comb White Leghorns, eight females, one male, \$12. Also few Black Orpingtons. All of above birds have been exhibited and are prize winners—WILLIAM MURRAY, DAUPHIN, MAN.

EGGS FROM SELECT MATINGS—MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 40-pound American sire, mated to 16-18-pound hens, \$8.40. Pekin ducks, large, 10, \$2.00. Mammoth Toulouse geese, 5, \$3.00. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15, \$2.00. 30, \$3.50; 100, \$9.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 14-2

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCK HENS, registered and trap-nested records to 254, mated approved pedigree male, records 234, 247, 255 behind him, \$4.00, 15. White Leghorn, 100 machines, mated, pedigree Mufford male, \$2.50, 15. Syd. Coldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 1-3

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, BARRED Rocks, government approved, \$1.50, 15; \$2.00, 100. Also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron 300-egg strain, selected winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$3.00, 100. Mrs. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED EGGS, HEAVY LAY- ing strains. R. C. White Wyandottes, pedigree male; Silver-laced Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns—15, \$2.00. Alfred Armstrong, Pincher Creek, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLE, STURDY, handsome birds, \$5.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, Currie's egg-laying strain, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Robt. R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-4

AI QUALITY ROCK, WYANDOTTE, LEGHORN, Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigreed males, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100. \$9.00 to \$5.00. Catalogue free. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 14-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00. Mammoth Toulouse goose eggs, five, \$2.50. Bred-to-lay White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks. \$2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 11-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYAN- dottes, Black Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. T. Merryweather, Melrose, Man. 11-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, splendid laying strain, also White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Collins Ferguson, Durban, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00. Toulouse goose eggs, five, \$2.50. Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, 15, \$2.00. Chas. Tully, Reburn, Man. 14-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$2.00 setting. Pure Breeze Turkey eggs, 30 cents each. Mrs. Budden, Kinross, Sask.

DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Three Barron White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. E. Learned, Young, Sask.

RUSSIAN MAHOGANY ORLOFF HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 setting, splendid layers. Mrs. G. S. Perry, Deloraine, Man.

PURE-BRED MAHOGANY ORLOFF AND BUFF Orpington hatchling eggs, good laying strains, \$2.00 setting. Wm. Brown, Box 47, Tisdale, Sask. 14-1

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA AND BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man.

SELLING—THREE JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, nine-pound cockerels, \$4.00 each batch, from top A. Box 203 Morris, Man.

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. E. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont.

Baby Chicks

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
Baby Chicks from Government-Approved Poultry Hatcheries. Custom Hatching. Inspection. Brooders, Supplies, Stock Catalogue Free. ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, 388 ALBERT STREET, WINNIPEG.

POULTRY

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. American strain, good, healthy, satisfaction guaranteed, \$5.00. Wm. Dodsworth, Nokomis, Sask.
BOOKING ORDERS FOR PURE-BRED PEKIN duck eggs, \$1.00 per eight. L. Dunfield, Delta, Alta.
FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 25c. each. Brian Edmundson, Birtle, Man.
SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY HENS. \$2.50 each, two for \$4.00. Booth, Southey, Sask.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 13 FOR \$3.00. E. Arnold, Box 156, Gravelbourg, Sask.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from 267's best Dorcas matings. Dan's records to 207, sire, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 20c. per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
SECOND PRIZE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK bird in utility class, Lethbridge; wonderful type; from a 250-egg hen; used in our special matings last season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$10, well worth \$25. Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod, Alta.
PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, from New York prize winners, \$2.50 each; also Leghorns from 300-egg strain, \$2.00 each. E. W. Graham, Innisfail, Alta.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES—EGGS, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30. Baby chicks, Silvers, 40c.; White Wyandottes, 30c. each. Deposit 25% with order. Shipment April 16, May 10. H. Summers, Rosebud, Alta.
HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte hens, from Martin's high winter-laying stock, mated to cockerels whose sire cost \$35, \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 60, \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask.
HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL- Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator hatches, eight cents an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE Regal-Dorcas, 1926 prizes, best male, first, third cock; first, second hen; first, second, third cockerels; one, two, three pullets; setting, \$1.00; 105 eggs, \$6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.
HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte pens headed by registered cockerels \$1.50 for 15 or \$4.00 for 100; government demonstration flock. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15, \$5.00 PER 100. White Wyandottes exclusively 25 years. Won second in first Dominion-wide laying contest. Healthy, large, good type birds on range. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

ALL MY MALE AND FEMALE BIRDS SHIPPED direct from Martin's prize-winning stock. 15 eggs, \$2.50; day-old chicks, 25c. Orders booked. Riley's Poultry Farm, Box 127, Morse, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM R. O. P. and registered hens, \$4.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$10 per 100. Fred Finch, Langkan, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.00, limited setting, \$3.00; from my strain International egg-laying contest winners John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta.

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS, EGG-BRED, 36 years, and Martin's Regal Wyandottes, all from imported eggs, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin and University strain, \$1.50 a setting; \$8.00, 100. George Bird, Box 139, Viking, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes, 15, \$1.50. Everbearing Progressive strawberry plants, \$4.50 100. John Young, Empress, Alta.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, from real laying strain, outstanding matings. Write for mating list. J. Victor Walls, Pipestone, Man.

MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, males used as Martin's own raising. Hatching eggs, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50. John Hiscok, Haldur, Man.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.75 per setting; large, heavy layers. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from heavy winter strain, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from government selected hens only, 15 eggs, \$2.00. Fred Reeder, Arcola, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$1.00 setting 15. Roderick Craven, Pierson, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, \$2.00 a setting, \$6.50 a 100. Government culled. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, Man.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, Martin's strain. Government culled pen \$1.50 per setting. W. Knight, Ogema, Sask.

JUST \$1.75, 15 PURE-BRED ROSE COMBED White Wyandotte eggs. Annie Young, Breckenbury, Sask.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, PRIZE winners, \$5.00 setting; White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 setting. John Smith, Theodore, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, and Single Comb White Leghorns. Special price for 100. H. Benton, Pratt, Man.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 per setting; heavy laying and size combined. Frank Graves, Asquith, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, government culled flock, \$2.00 15. M. Partridge, Crandall, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Daw, Semans, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, Martin strain, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.50; heavy layers, Guild's strain. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta.

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Also eggs, \$2.00 per setting. C. M. Gossard, Shackleton, Sask.

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00; hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Joseph Kemp, Assiniboia, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, nice birds, \$2.00 each. Oliver Anderson, Hanley, Sask.

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta.

SELLING—R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Roy Robertson, Denzil, Sask.

SEEDS

Registered Seeds

THE BEST SEED

Is the Cheapest in the Long Run

SELECTED -- CLEAN -- PLUMP BRIGHT

High-Yielding Standard Varieties

	Per Bus.
Registered Banner Oats	\$1.15
No. 1 Improved Stock (Banner, Victory or Gold Rain)	.95
Registered Hannehan Barley	1.55
No. 1 Improved Stock, Hannehan	1.25
Registered Marquis Wheat—	
Second Generation	2.55
Fourth Generation	2.25
No. 1 Crown Flax (grown from registered)	3.50
No. 1 Common Flax	3.25
Oats, in three-bushel sacks, each, 24c; Wheat, Barley, Flax, in two-bushel sacks, each, 20c.	

All quotations, ex warehouse Moose Jaw.

Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Co-operative Association Limited
 REGINA, SASK.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED— Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well on any soil that will grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on hardy Alberta grown, government inspected and guaranteed Grimm seed that can now be secured direct from the growers at the lowest prices ever offered. Registered grade in sealed sacks wholesale in 1,000 pound lots 30c. and retail 40c. per pound. Other grades at proportionately lower prices. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Brooks, Alta.
SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS—BANNER AND Victory, government tested and inspected. Registered second generation, \$1.16 per bushel; registered third generation, 98c. per bushel; No. 1 seed, 70c.; No. 2 seed, 60c. Sacks 25c. each. Reduction on car lots. R. B. Dickinson, secretary-treasurer, The Solsgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association Limited, Solsgirth, Man.

SECOND GENERATION REGISTERED MAR- quis wheat, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks included. Second generation Registered Hannehan barley, \$1.20 per bus., sacks included. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

160 BUSHELS ONLY REGISTERED MARQUIS wheat, second generation, clean, pure, germination 98%, \$2.20 per bushel, while it lasts, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett.

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, MANI- toba grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 55c. per pound; \$50 per 100 pounds. Arthur S. Forster, Petersburg, Man.

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED NO. 1 MAR- quis, from clean land, registered seed and clean for seedling, \$1.75 bushel. J. A. Spens, Rosthern, Sask.

OUR OATS AWARDED PROVINCIAL CHAM- pionship! Second generation, registered, \$1.25. Richard Harrison, Oshato, Alta.

Various

SEED GRAIN

	Per bus.
Government-inspected Seed Oats	\$.70
Government-inspected Seed Barley	.80
Government-inspected Durum Wheat	2.60
Government-inspected Seed Flax	3.00
Government-inspected Marquis Wheat	2.00

The above prices include new sacks, basis elevator, St. Boniface.
MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
 124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT
 The earliest hard spring wheat. Beardless, stiff straw, 10 to 14 days earlier than Marquis. 10 bus., \$2.50 bus.; 25 bus., \$2.25 bus.; 50 bus. and over, \$2.00 bus.

ARTHUR PEAS

A large, early field pea, bred by the late Dr. Saunders of Ottawa. Sown on May 21, 1925, yielded 20 bus. per acre. Over 10 bus., \$2.50 bus.; under 10 bus., \$2.75 bus. Bags 25c. extra.
ABRAM A. GROBB, TREHERNE, MAN.

CHINESE BARLEY, SIX-ROWED, CERTIFI- cate 55-3037, government grade No. 1, germination 97, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked.

REGISTERED CROWN FLAX, GRADE EXTRA No. 1, third generation, guaranteed free from mustards, germination 94, \$3.00 per bushel, sacked. Either railway. P. F. Breit, Kemnay, Man.

PURE, CLEAN SEED—RENFREW, \$3.00; Marquis, \$1.50; Victory oats, 55c.; sacks extra. Grown on breaking from registered seed. Spring Copse Seed Farm, Strathcona, Alta.

HANNCHAN BARLEY, GOOD YIELDER, AVER- aged seven bushels more at Saskatoon than O.A.C. 21, 90c. bags extra, sample. Premost flax, grown on breaking, \$2.50, bags extra. Shearer & Sons, Gainsboro, Sask.

SEED WHEAT, UNIVERSITY 222, PER BUSHEL, \$3.00; Renfrew, per bushel, \$3.50; 1925 Altawade Red Clover seed, 35 cents pound for less than 100 pounds, for 200 pound lots, 30 cents pound. W. Chalmers, Edmonton South, Alta.

Barley

SELLING—CHOICE MENSURY BARLEY, cleaned and sacked, 50c. bushel. Sample free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SELLING—60-DAY BARLEY, HANNCHAN barley, second generation, not registered, \$1.00 bushel; bags, samples free. Mullie, St. Hubert Mission, Whitewood, Sask.

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, NO. 1 CERTIFICATE, germination 95%, beautiful seed, 65 cents per bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man.

SELLING—SIX-ROW SEED BARLEY, GOVERN- ment test 96%, No. 3, guaranteed clean, 70 cents bushel, bags extra. E. Jones, Erickson, Man.

Corn

SELLING—SEED CORN, NORTH DAKOTA White Flint, \$3.50 per bushel. Bar M. Farm, Bede, Man.

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS, P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D.

SEEDS

SEED CORN

Costs less per acre than Wheat

We offer Northern-grown extra early strains of varieties suitable for use in Western Canada. Write for prices.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
 REGINA, SASK.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN—THE extra early kind that produces fodder and ripe corn. North-west Dent, \$5.50; Falconer, \$5.25; Gehu, \$5.50. Yellow Fodder (not northern grown), \$3.50; White Flint (Manitoba grown), \$6.00. Bags 25 cents. A. M. High, Killarney, Man.

Flax

GIANT ARGENTINE FLAX SEED—BOLES and seed half to three-quarters as large again as Common or Premost flax, \$3.50 bushel; sample 10c. Government control certificate. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

QUANTITY SEED FLAX, FOURTH PRIZE AT Saskatoon, 1926, heavily cleaned, seed certificate 55-3889, germination 96%, grade No. 1, \$3.00 per bushel. A. W. Lackey, Creelman, Sask.

SELLING—WILT-RESISTANT SEED FLAX, government inspection No. 1 seed, germination 97%, free noxious weeds, \$2.90 bushel, sacks included. F. J. Pratt, Reburn, Man.

CROWN FLAX, CLEANED AND BAGGED, from breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Government germination in four days, 99%. H. C. Kiser, Easton, Sask.

PURE PREMIST FLAX SEED, NO. 1 GERMINA- tion, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuom, Dunblane, Sask.

SELLING—SEED FLAX, CLEANED, BAGGED, government grade one, free from mustard, \$2.50 bushel. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask.

SELLING—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, \$2.60 bushel. Lloyd Whitelock, Imperial, Sask.

PREMIST FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 93%, \$2.00 bushel, sacks 30c. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Man.

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$2.50 per bushel, bags extra. B. E. Lyon, R.R. 3, Brandon, Man.

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

THE best strain of Western Rye Grass known. Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 10c. per pound.

Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, 8c.
WHITING SEED FARMS
 TRAYNOR, SASK.

YELLOW BLOSSOM AND BRACKEN'S ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER
 When buying seed why not get the best? It's good investment to spend 25c extra for seed to get \$2.00 more feed value the following year. Sweet Clover stops soil drifting. Bracken's Arctic will grow on a sand bank, and was bred to stand cold district. Yellow blossom for smaller stocks, smaller roots and heavy percentage of leafage. Government certificate. Each 100 per hundred.—Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 8 1/2 CENTS per pound. Bracken's Arctic White Blossom sweet clover, 11 cents per pound; hulled, scarified, cleaned, bags included, government tested, grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds. D. McGillivray, Donald, Man.

TIMOTHY YIELDED 14 TONS HAY, 1925. Seed government certificate 55-1667, grade one purity; Arctic White Clover, certificate 55-1668, grade one, scarified, each \$9.50 per 100 pounds in cotton bags. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags, No. 1, 8c. No. 2, 7c. Rye grass, 9c. Rye grass, 7c. per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man.

FOREST HOME FARM—A LARGE QUANTITY of White Blossom sweet clover seed, well matured, well cleaned and scarified, strong germination, \$7.00 per cwt., including sacks, Carman or Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, NO. 1, 9c. No. 2, 8c.; Western Rye, guaranteed couch free, 7c. per pound; f.o.b. Guernsey or Watrous; sacks free. All seed government tested. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—ARCTIC BLOSSOM SWEET clover, genuine true strain, scarified and government graded, very fine sample, 10c. pound, bags included; 500-pound lots, 9 1/2c.; 1,000-pound lots, 9c. R. Diamond, Gladstone, Man.

SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade 1, germination three days, 85%, five days 80%; hard seed, 1%. Noxious weeds none. Scarified, cleaned, bagged, freight paid on 500, \$9.00, 100. Rabnett, Mossomin, Sask.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment tested. My Brome seed took first at Provincial Seed Fair, 1925. I am offering seed from same strain, free from quack, cleaned, 8c. pound, sacks extra. George Ross, Elgin, Man.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY WHITE BLOSSOM sweet clover, government grade two, germination 93%, 7c. per pound, bags free. T. E. Bailey, Killarney, Man.

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, NO noxious weeds, couch or errot, re-cleaned and sacked, \$7.00 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask.

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, HIGH germination, no noxious weeds, \$6.00 per 100. Sample sent on request. Ray Argue, Clearwater, Man.

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 7 1/2c. pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man.

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST NO. 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples. Seven cents pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man.

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED 92%, grade 2, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, sacks free, 8c. pound, f.o.b. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, HEAVY SEED, high germination, government grade No. 1. Sample free. Price seven cents. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, re-cleaned, bright, ripe seed, 140-pound sack, \$11. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, re-cleaned, bright, ripe seed, 140-pound sack, \$11. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask.

SEEDS

SELLING—CLOVER, BROME GRASS, MILLET, government tested. White Blossom sweet clover, 8c. per pound; Brome grass, 7c.; Hog Millet, 4 1/2c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT grade 1, very hardy, 25 cents pound, bagged. Orders over \$20 freight prepaid. Immediate shipment. A. C. Muir, Cayton, Ontario.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, hand picked in field, free from couch and noxious weeds, prompt delivery, 7c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

ARCTIC WHITE SWEET CLOVER—THE hardest variety known, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10c. per pound, bagged. Can ship on C.P. or C.N. G. W. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask.

OFFICIALLY GRADED BROME MIXTURE, 75% Brome, 25% Rye grass, 6 1/2c. pound; Rye grass, 6c. pound; cleaned and sacked. John Haines, Alameda, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, SACKED, government germination 98%, no noxious weeds, 6c. pound. Edw. Brockelbank, Rockhaven, Sask.

EARLY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, hulled, cleaned, scarified, eight cents pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. Butler or Maryfield, C.P.R. Elkhorn or Maryfield. Bags furnished. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man.

CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned, scarified, eight dollars per 100, in cotton bags. Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, government certificate number one, 8c. germination, \$7.00 bagged. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE- cleaned, scarified, government grade No. 1, 7c. sacked; grade No. 2, 5c., bags extra. Either railway. A. E. Hill, Griswold, Man.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES of government tested White Blossom Sweet Clover seed. Small orders, 7c. pound. James Howell, Roland, Man.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 93 1/2% GOV- ernment test, No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rodgen, Graysville, Man.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 2, cleaned, sacked and scarified, seven cents; Meadow Fescue, clean, heavy seed, 11 cents per pound. C. A. Moore, Sandford, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, seven cents pound, sacked. Samples on request. See what you buy. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, no noxious weeds, cleaned, scarified and sacked grade one, 8c.; grade two, 6c. per pound. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, cleaned, 8 1/2c. pound, 140-pound lots. Bags furnished. Thos. Foulston, Box 57, Eyebrow, Sask.

BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, 7c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, SPLENDID SAMPLE, grade one, certificate 55-3493, no primary weed seeds, 96% germination, \$6.00 cwt.; bags 20c. U. B. Ayles, Vonda, Sask.

BROME SEED, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 96%, eight dollars per cwt., f.o.b. Darnody or Parkbag; bags 50c. extra. Ned Olson, Parkbag, Sask.

SELLING—MEADOW FESCUE, GOVERNMENT tested, grade 1, 94% germination, 15c. per pound, bags included. E. T. M. Carter, Petersburg, Man.

GLENORCHIE FARM OFFERS SWEET CLOVER No. 1 seed, \$8.00, 100; certified potatoes; hardy roses, shrubs, peonies, etc. Harold Orndorff, Miami, Man.

SELLING—300 BUSHELS MIXED RYE AND Brome grass seed. Government test shows no noxious weeds; 90% germination. I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government graded, 8c. sacks free. Oscar Landstrom, Govan, Sask.

MILLET, SIBERIAN, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$6.00 hundred, bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

BROME GRASS—GOOD QUALITY SEED FOR sale, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Apply to J. L. Dinsmore, Ingleford, Sask.</

SEEDS

BROME SEED, GRADE ONE, ABSOLUTELY no touch grass or noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, 11-5
 J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, clean, 8c. over 200, 7c. sacked, E. Russell, 11-5
 Wainwright, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, government tested, six cents pound, bags extra, N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 14-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government graded, 9c., cotton sacks free, Fred Nelson, Bridgeford, Sask. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested, cleaned, scarified, bags free, eight cents, H. Bluttner, Wapella, Sask. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, sacked, 7 1/2 cents per pound, George Bruce, Heston, Man. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested, cleaned, scarified, eight cents per pound, Jas. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, TESTED, CLEANED and bagged, seven cents pound, A. Turner, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on breaking, cleaned and sacked, six cents pound, Headley, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, bagged, 7c. per pound, Jack Madge, Virden, Man. 11-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, eight cents pound, Ira G. Norris, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, sacked, ready for seed, \$7.50 100, Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 12-4

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, eight cents per pound, George T. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 11-4

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WHITE SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, TESTED, 6c. pound, bagged, Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 14-3

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, FIVE CENTS PER pound, T. M. Mair, Fleming, Sask. 14-3

Oats

FOR SALE—SEED OATS

Victory and Banner Oats. Registered or Extra No. 1. Sample free. Special price on car load. Apply—J. W. PRATT, BIRTLE, MAN.

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CERTIFIED SEED, 94 bushels per acre. Cleaned. Double graded.—D. W. TROTTER, Shepard, Alta.

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CAR LOT GARLACH OATS, GERMINATION 94, 50c. bushel; also quantity second generation Banner oats, field inspected, germination 95, A. W. Fleming, Lac Vert, Sask. 14-2

AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN ON breaking, 70c. bushel, sacked, Cummins, Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 14-2

SELLING—ONE CAR FOURTH GENERATION Banner seed oats, past field inspection, 45c. bushel, bags extra, Harry Corbett, Benito, Man. 1-3

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 14-2

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD FEED OATS, 30c. bushel, Jas. Clark, Nalsberry, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD VICTORY SEED OATS, Apply to Bill Killen, Elm Creek, Man. 1-2

Peas

SELLING—GARDEN PEAS, PRINCE OF Wales, the sweetest and heaviest cropping second early pea in cultivation; also Improved Strathgairn; both hand-selected and government tested; three pounds, \$1.00, postpaid up to 15 pounds; cheaper by bushel. Also Staffordshire marrows, an excellent wrinkle variety pea, pods fill solid, field or garden, \$3.00 bushel, Melfort. Apply Jas. Pitchford, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 10-5

DWARF TELEPHONE GARDEN PEAS, 20 cents per pound, postpaid. Prussian blue field peas, \$2.00 per bushel. Cash with order. Government tested. Bags free. John H. Drysdale, Melita, Man. 11-5

FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, government test 98 per cent, five days. Single bushel, \$2.85; ten or more, \$2.75. Sacks 20c. Miller and Clemens, Rockyford, Alta. 14-3

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, \$2.50 BUSHEL, sacked, J. W. Young, High Bluff, Man. 14-3

POTATOES

FINE SAMPLE OF WEE MCGREGOR potatoes for seed, \$2.00 bushel. Trio Toulouse geese, \$10. Trio Pekin ducks, \$6.00. Eggs for hatching, from farm-bred White Leghorns, \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 100. All good value. Mrs. P. J. Marsden, Brandon, Man.

POTATOES—EARLY HAMILTON, ALSO Prairie Flower, \$1.30 bushel; Gold Nugget, grown from certified seed, \$2.25 bushel. Pure-bred White Wyandotte roosters, \$2.00 each. S. A. Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 12-3

SEED POTATOES—WEE MCGREGOR AND American Wonder, excellent variety, over 350 bushels per acre 1925, \$1.75 bushel. E. E. Raynton, Sagathun, Maple Creek, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS IRISH COBBLETS, \$1.40 a bushel; 150 bushels Early Ohio, \$1.10 a bushel; bags free; 25c. a bushel with order. H. Mangelsen, Antler, Sask. 14-2

POTATOES—IRISH COBBLER, WEE MCGREGOR, Early Ohio, Early English Kidney, \$1.30 bushel, ten bushels, \$12. John Hiseock, Balduin, Man. 14-2

BURBANK'S POTATOES, HEAVY YIELDING, white variety, graded, \$1.85 bushel, sacked, A. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 14-4

PURE IRISH COBBLER, BEST EARLY variety, grown from certified seed, \$1.00 bushel, John McChesne, Borden, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—FINE, LARGE WHITE POTATOES, \$1.00 bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Erskine or Big Valley, Herbert DeGraff, Erskine, Alta. 14-3

FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER SEED POTATOES, \$1.00 per bushel. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 14-4

FOR SALE—POTATOES, WHITE, BIG ONES, very floury, Chas. Karklin, Lac du Bonnet, Man. 14-3

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, GROWN FROM registered seed, \$1.75. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 14-3

SELLING—EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES AT \$1.50 a bushel, O. A. Olsen, Hlgar, Sask. 14-3

EARLY WHITE PRIZE SEED POTATOES, \$1.25 bushel, Mrs. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 14-3

SEEDS

Rye

WANTED—50 BUSHELS SPRING RYE. SEND sample. Geo. Morrison, Kindersley, Sask.

Spelt

SPELT, PURE SEED OFF BREAKING, GER- mination 94%, \$1.20 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 7-5

Wheat

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgage. Get the best strain. Mindum in Deloraine district went as high as 50 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 pounds to bushel; Carter disc cleaned, \$2.75 bus. Marquis, next section to No. 5 Special Mindum, 12 bushels to acre. Special price for car lots. \$100 extra invested in better seed will pay 500 per cent interest. Bags 25c. Sample 10c. Government Control Certificate. MONTGOMERY BROS. DELORAIN, MAN.

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT—FOR SEED purposes, government germination test 97% and grade No. 1, seed certificate No. 55-1087, good milling quality and yields well, matures 14 days earlier than Marquis. Price \$2.50 bushel in two-bushel bags; bags 25 cents extra. Reduced price on larger quantities. C. Wiechman, Treherne, Man.

RENFREW—THE NEW HIGH-YIELDING wheat. Genuine true to type Renfrew. Certified as No. 1 seed. Certificate 65-280. My crop was examined in the field, and if required, Dominion Seed Branch will inspect each sack, seal and certify as genuine Renfrew. Write for prices to Major H. G. L. Stranage, Fenn, Alta. 12-3

MINDUM DURUM—THIS IS THE VARIETY of wheat which out-yielded all other varieties in Southern Manitoba during the season of 1925 by 30%. This wheat is the most rust-resistant of all. We have a limited quantity to offer at \$2.75 bushel, bags extra 25c. each. Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

MARQUIS, NON-REGISTERED, GROWN from first generation registered stock, 99.9% pure and 100% clean, government grade No. 1. Ship in bulk, \$1.60; in bags, \$1.75 per bushel. Spent Bros., Rosthern, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS wheat from registered stock, cleaned, grade No. 1, test 98%, \$1.75 per bushel, f.o.b. Landis, Sask. E. E. Bent.

CAR THIRD AND 500 BUSHELS SECOND generation Marquis, \$1.50 and \$1.75, f.o.b. Viking. Purity, cleanliness and good germination guaranteed. John Rozmabel, Viking, Alta. 11-3

KOTA WHEAT, RUST RESISTANT, No. 1, cleaned, Bracken's selected strain, \$1.75 bushel, bags 25 cents. Nicoll Bros., Stinaluta, Sask. 10-5

MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, grown on summerfallow, \$1.60 bushel. Bags extra. Arthur Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT, KOTA, FREE from noxious weeds, \$2.00 per bushel. George Mason, Puffinell, Sask. 14-3

KUBANKA, AMBER, DURUM WHEAT—\$1.65 sample sold out; \$2.00 sample, some on hand. O. Philipp, Headingly, Man.

FARM LANDS

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The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

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INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

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SELLING—160 ACRES, THREE MILES SOUTH- east of Parkman, good prairie land, some bluffs, ideal location for mixed farming, never-failing well, small buildings, clear title, \$750; some cash, balance easy. Write Duvenaud, Brunkild, Man. 14-2

FARMS FOR SALE—CATTLE RANCH, 3,000 acres, Alberta, close to station and high school, seven-roomed house, barn cost \$4,000, grain and machinery sheds, profitable going concern, excellent feeding and jobbing farm, \$10 per acre. Hope and Farmer, Vancouver, B.C. 14-3

SNAP, OWING TO AGE—TWO FARMS, GOOD land, extra buildings, wood, water, Dauphin district, 1 1/2 miles town, \$12 acre, cash \$2,400, terms, J. Steffert, 7973 Columbia St., Vancouver, B.C. 14-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, TOWN 7 1/2, SCHOOL 2 1/2, good roads; 96 broken; well fenced; good granaries and other buildings. Price reasonable. Some cash, balance easy. For further particulars, write P.O. Box 155, Grand View, Man. 10-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Penland & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

QUARTER-SECTION, MILE OUT, \$9.00 ACRES, \$100 cash, easy terms. H. H. section, seven miles out, improved, \$10 acre; \$700 cash, easy terms. Model 90 automobile, trade for stock. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 11-5

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity. 11-9

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 10-9

SELLING—160 ACRES LAND, QUARTER MILE to school, two miles post office. Write owner, J. W. Sloan, Box 151, Camrose, Alta. 14-3

REAL BARGAINS NEAR DEWAR LAKE, FUSI- ller, Radville, Mareland, Kuroki, Lintlaw and Hazel Dell. Price only \$4.00 per acre. Half cash. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg.

FARMS WANTED WITH LIVESTOCK AND machinery. Cash buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg. 14-4

EQUIPPED HALF, GUERNSEY, \$30 ACRE, \$3,000 cash. Lloyds Land Office, Govan, Sask. 14-3

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the sure-crop state. Address State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

FARM LANDS

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SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want. 11-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 437f

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FARM MACHINERY

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USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overland, Gray Doria, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26

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AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 12-5

TRADE—JACKSON CAR FOR TEAM GOOD young work horses and harness. Jno. R. Smith, Hazlebank, Sask.

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CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 1-13

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Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

SELLING—20 NEW SINGLE DISCS FOR Cockshutt drill, \$60. German Bosch magneto, D.U. 4, with impulse starter, \$60; without starter, \$40. International manure spreader, \$75. Van Brunt 18 single press drill, \$75. La Crosse 22 single drill extension hopper, \$60. Deere engine gang, power-lift, two breaker, three stubble bottoms, \$100. Refused recently, \$1,000. 30-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, \$500. All in good order. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—COMBINATION DITCHERS AND graders, wheelless, endless, leverless. Will be sold cheap. Can be used for grading, ditching or back-filling. Write The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited, Winnipeg. 12-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT CULTIVATOR, TWO eight-foot discs, one wagon, three trucks and racks, Hitchfield manure spreader, quantity 45 H.P. Mogul engine repairs. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—TEN-FOOT IN-TROW DEERE trailer disc-harrow, weight, boxes, good condition, little used, \$45. Robert Anderson, Box 219, Swift Current, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—NEARLY NEW MACARTNEY power milker, cheap for cash, or will trade. Owner quitting business. Write Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 14-2

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons, Janesville plows. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 1-5

FOR SALE—TEN-HORSE MANITOBA EN- gine, perfect condition, on steel wagon trucks, clutch, high tension ignition. Price \$250. R. Baker, Twin Butte, Alta. 1-3

FOR SALE—ONE HOOVER POTATO PLANTER; one Hoover digger; one John Deere six-furrow engine gang, 14-inch. All in A1 shape. J. T. Croft, Carleton Place, Ont. 14-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SIX-FURROW COCK- shutt rotary disc plow, in good condition. Trade for Ford or anything I can use. E. W. Walper, Eaton, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE; 40-60 Case separator; six-furrow P. & O. breaker and stubble plow; first-class shape. C. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 1-5

WANTED—FORDSON PULLEY AND GOV- ernor. State lowest cash price. Wm. Perkin, Waterfield, Sask. 1-3

EXCHANGE HAMILTON TRIPLE GANG, GOOD as new, for 18-inch breaker, steel beam preferred. O. W. Strand, Erickson, Man. 12-5

WANTED—TWO-FURROW SURFACE packer, good condition. A. Sware, Hay Lake, Alta. 1-3

WANTED—CLEATS AND EXTENSION RIMS for 10-20 Titan. Percy Scharf, La Riviere, Man. 14-2

JOHN DEERE 12-DISC PLOW, \$80. TWO 10-FT. tandem Emerson disc harrow, \$50. John Mohr, Rieton, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—34 H.P. GREAT WEST SIMPLE compound steam engine. Thos. O'Brien, Redvers, Sask. 14-2

WANTED—14-INCH BREAKER BOTTOMS FOR three-furrow John Deere tractor plow, No. 5, Box 132, Lemberg, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—OLIVER 14-INCH GANG PLOW for Fordson, first-class condition. John Killinger, Broadacres, Sask. 14-3

THREE HAMILTON BREAKING BOTTOMS, nine shears, broke 80 acres, 50 dollars. Box 4, Wauchope, Sask. 14-3

WANTED—24-IN. BRUSH PLOW, SELLING— 10-ft. tandem disc. Large K.W. magneto, new. Henry Zinkhan, Pilot Butte, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—SINGLE-ROW LISTER, GOOD AS new, \$75. Box 243, Carberry, Man. 14-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND EAGLE SCRUB cutter. Henry Mitchell, Twin Butte, Alta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—JOHN DEERE THREE- disc plow, new. A. Purvis, Redvers, Sask. 14-2

WANTED—CRUSHER, VESSOT OR FLUERY, not less 11-inch. John Harsd, Kennedy, Sask.

WANTED—24-INCH BRUSH PLOW, A. Stratton, Donalds, Alta. 1-3

WANTED—THREE-FURROW ENGINE plow. Box 60, Imperial, Sask. 12-3

Tractors and Threshers

SELLING—COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING outfit, 20-horse Case traction engine, 32-inch Advance separator, in good condition, \$1,200. One complete gas outfit, 15-27 Case traction engine and 26-inch separator; only used four seasons, \$1,000. K. Ruel, Manor, Sask.

FOR SALE—34-56 BUFFALO-PITTS SEPA- rator and 25-45 I.H.C. Titan engine, good threshing condition, \$1,000. Also John Deere two-furrow tractor plow, \$50. Hugh Thompson, Box 39, Brock, Sask.

FOR SALE—HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR, 40-hp., in good repair, \$1,450; 10-bottom John Deere plow with breaker and stubble bottoms, \$150. Will sell separate. Box 46, Three Hills, Alta.

FOR SALE—MOGUL 10-20, READY TO RUN, \$250, three-furrow Hamilton plow, \$125, old 12-20 Mogul, in good order, \$200, five-furrow P. & O., \$75. Cash, or part cash and cattle. Malcolm McLennan, Russell, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—EMERSON FOUR-DISC TRACTOR plow, power-lift, plowed 90 acres, \$150. Deere 12-inch low-lift triple gang, stab bottoms, almost new, \$100. Elia Jacobson, Stockholm, Sask.

SELLING—36-60 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPA- rator, 24-40 new Racine separator, 10-foot Emerson disc harrow, three-run John Deere disc plow, Box 131, Magrath, Alta. 14-2

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, COM- pletely overhauled, over-sized pistons; also two-furrow engine gang, cheap for cash. Will trade on good Ford car. R. J. Black, Strathclair, Man. 1-3

SELLING—TILLAGE TRACTOR 18-30, GOOD condition, cheap for cash or half cash, balance arranged. Archie McGunigal, 1335 Albert St., Regina. 12-3

HAPPY FARMER, NILSON, C.O.D., PE

MISCELLANEOUS

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbit. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

BEES AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

BEES!

The season of 1925 was especially favorable for bees, and our apiaries increased faster than we expected. In order to make room for another season's increase, we must sell a part of our apiary, which now comprises 785 colonies in 10-frame hives. Our stock is acclimatized, as we have, by careful selection, bred them up for 10 years. We are offering the following low prices for spring delivery:

Strong colonies in 10-frame Langstroth hives—
Delivery May 10 to 20 \$16.50
Three-frame nuclei, with queen 7.00
10 or more 6.50

Delivery date May or early June

Queen's Choice Northern bred, June 15 to September 1, postpaid 1.50
Early orders receive first attention. We reserve right to return money if sold out.

Our nucleus colonies are supplied with queens raised last August, and we unhesitatingly advise them as the best buy for a beginner.

PACKAGE BEES

If you want packages we have made arrangements with Mr. Morley Pettit, president, Ontario Beekeepers' Association, who is now in the Southern States, to procure and ship direct to you your requirements of the best stock he can secure. These we can supply at a delivered price of:

Two-pound package, with fine Italian queen, for April and May delivery—
Manitoba \$5.00
Saskatchewan 5.25
Alberta 5.50

If three-pound packages are preferred, add \$1.00 per package. We guarantee delivery to your nearest station in good order.

COMBS OF HONEY

We have reserved a quantity of good worker combs filled with honey from last year's crop. These are splendid for the hiving of packages. We are offering these while they last at \$1.25 each, carefully packed.

All our bees are pure Italian; are government inspected, and we have never had disease in our yards.

All deliveries f.o.b. Selkirk, except as noted above.

OLD ENGLAND BEE CO.
SELKIRK, MAN.

LOWER PRICES—ONE TO FIVE THREE-frame Nuclei, \$6.85; six or more, \$6.50; one or more full colonies of bees, \$16.50. Send orders early. First here, first sent. Andrews and Son, Winnipeg, Man.

PACKAGE BEES, \$1.00 PER POUND, IN LARGE lots. High-grade Italian queens. Circulars upon request. Banta and Wire, Redding, California.

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

ANDREWS AND SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of beekeepers supplies, Portage and Victor Streets, Winnipeg.

HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, ETC., ALSO LIVE bees. Write for price list. Kehler Mfg. Co., Winnipeg Beach, Man.

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, IN TEN-FRAME hives, May delivery. John Bickensderfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask.

ALBERTA BEES, NO DISEASE, SUPERIOR bee supplies. Lowest prices. Superior Honey Co. of Canada, Box 307 Lethbridge, Alta.

SELLING—BEES, \$13, IN TEN-FRAME HIVES, Frank Mikolash, Cromwell, Man.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN BEES, A. HART, Gladstone, Man.

TWO POUNDS WITH QUEEN, \$5.50, PREPAID. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man.

BOOKS

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

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COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sherwood, Alta.

CREAM SEPARATORS

SELLING—No. 15 DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, in good condition, \$45. Will trade for 14-inch gang plow or other machinery. G. W. Healey, Frontenac, Sask.

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

WRITE US FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT Forestry Branch circular on preservative treatment of poplar and willow fence posts, also for Government and railroad records of long service. At small expense, fence posts can be made to last a lifetime. Century Brand Creosote supplied by your hardware dealer or direct. Alberta Wood Preserving Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta., or Rogers Creosoted Products Co., 1835 Seacht St., Regina, Sask.

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PEACH'S CURTAINS—CATALOGUE FREE. 500 illustrations. Hem and silk curtains, sunfast color nets, muslins, easements, cretonnes, underwear, carpets, linens. Wonderful value. S. Peach & Sons, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England.

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WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for 1926 prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg.

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GARMENT DYERS, CLEANERS, FURRIERS. Soiled and faded suits, coats, drapes, etc., cleaned or dyed, repaired. Furs cleaned, repaired, relined, remodeled. Local agent at every town and hamlet in Saskatchewan. My Wardrobe, Regina.

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodeled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

A WONDERFUL HOME TREATMENT FOR the healing of varicose ulcers, eczema, running sores, etc., while working. Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Belmont, Manitoba, writes: "I often think of you since I got cured of that terrible ulcer. I can now sleep all night and feel like a new woman, etc." Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

BARGAIN CATALOGUE, LISTING LATEST novelties, masquerade supplies, etc., sent free, postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

FREE—100 FINE PREMIUMS. WRITE FOR 50 packets of garden seeds and 500 bargain catalog. Address, Allen Nouveautée, St. Zacharie, Que. 5-13

RED CEDAR CHESTS, DIRECT FROM MAKER. Geo. Constable, Lumby, B.C.

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GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg.

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ILLUSTRATED HERB FORMULA BOOK AND price list free. Prof. McCreary, Chatham, Ont.

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SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list.

SHIP YOUR SPRING MUSKRATS TO US and get highest prices. Save your horse hair. North West Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg or Saskatoon.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Carmichael, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

HONEY

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$8.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six Imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont.

MANITOBA WINTERED COLONIES, ITALIAN strain, ready to swarm, pointed hives, vigorous young queens, straight combs. May delivery. Eight-frame, \$16; ten-frame, \$18. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

LOOK!—CHOICEST QUALITY FRESH MAPLE syrup, maple sugar, Ontario apple butter and honey. Low prices. Write R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask.

CLOVER HONEY, 12c.; CLOVER AND BUCK-wheat mixed, 10c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont.

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$9.50 PER 60-pound crate. Morley Tompkins, Carman, Man.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP—TEN ONE-GALLON cans, crated, price 20 dollars. Robert Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESSFULLY treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

MAPLE SYRUP

ONTARIO Guaranteed Pure Maple Syrup, \$12 cash with order, per crate of six Imperial Gallons, f.o.b. Uxbridge, Ont. Ten per cent. discount on five crates or over. New Syrup.

E. WARREN

R.R. No. 3, UXBRIDGE, ONT.

GENUINE FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS—To make at home all kinds of choice liquors, syrups, etc., 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

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LUMBER FOR LESS—Plus service and an intimate knowledge of your requirements gained by 14 years' farming, construction and retail lumber business in the prairie provinces. Send us your enquiries. Our reply will please you.—PRAIRIE LUMBER CO., NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

ARE YOU BUILDING? Get our Wholesale delivered prices on Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, etc., and SAVE MONEY. Quality, count and measurement guaranteed. Individual or club orders by car lot. Estimates Free. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO. VANCOUVER, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Co., Prince Albert, Sask.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Salsqua, B.C.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN. ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PRAIRIE BERRY PATCH 1926 SPECIALS

HERBERT RASPBERRY—Not subject to mosaic; hardy, heavy cropper yearly, large fine-flavored berries—guaranteed strong, disease free plants only, no culls; 75c per doz; 100 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$35.
GLADIOLI—A glorious farm flower; can be fall dug and replanted next spring. Fewer than 12 bulbs not prepaid.

Our "Prairie Farm" Special, a fine mixture of named varieties—12 bulbs 60c; 24 bulbs \$1.00. Named Varieties, Special, labelled correctly, 12 kinds selected for variety of colors and length of flowering season—12 bulbs, 1 each kind, 75c; 24 bulbs, 2 each kind, \$1.35.
DAHLIAS—Our "Prairie Farm" Special, named and labelled, 3 kinds, 3 colors, 1 tuber of each, 3 for \$1.00. Order Now—Cash With Order. A. R. MUNDAY, OAKVILLE, MAN.

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NORTHLAND EVERBEARING

AT last the strawberry question solved; anyone who has a patch of garden may have a plot of berries. This wonderful plant is destined to put its fruit on every table throughout the land as far north as grain will grow, the whole summer long; will bear fruit same year as planted. No danger from winter-kill. Instructive for planting and cultivation with every shipment. 50c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$35 per 1,000, f.o.b.

H. HASSARD

803B Fourth Street. Phone 2060
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

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VALLEY RIVER, MAN.

For the last six years persistent winners of Championship for Fruit Growing at Winnipeg Garden Show. We have the trees that bear fruit in the North.

Our catalog explains suitable varieties. Ornamental Shrubs, Trees (Weeping, etc.) Perennial Flowers, Bulbs, Seeds, Kelway's fine English seeds at lower than average prices. Tom Thumb Cherries, Macdonald Rhubarb. Catalog gladly mailed to you. Write now.

MANITOBA GROWN GLADIOLI AND SEEDS, highest quality, lowest prices. Collection—four ounces each beans, corn, peas; ounce each beet, carrot, radish, turnip; packet each cauliflower, cabbage, cucumber, lettuce; two onions, tomato, parsnip, spinach, marrow; 15 packets flowers; five gladioli. All, postpaid, \$1.50; vegetables alone, \$1.00; 12 splendid gladioli, named, all different, 75c and \$1.00; mixed gladioli, 25, \$1.00. John Hiseock, Balduf, Man.

STRAWBERRIES, JUNE BEARING, \$2.50 100; Rhubarb roots, strawberry, \$3.00 25; Red Currants, Black Currants, Winter Onions, \$2.00 25; Gooseberry roots, \$3.00 dozen; Willow and Poplar cuttings, 75c 100; Caragana cuttings, \$2.00 100; Virginia Creepers, 10c; Honeysuckle, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, SENATOR Dunlap, dozen, 65c; 100, \$2.50; Everbearing, dozen, 75c; 100, \$3.00. Raspberries, dozen, 75c; 100, \$3.50. Virginia Creeper, 10c. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man.

TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAKS and shelter belts, hardy and acclimatized; 25 kinds perennial flower roots, small fruits, etc. Before buying get our price list. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alta.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, per 100, \$5.00; Senator Dunlap strawberries, per 100, \$2.50; Cuthbert raspberries, per 100, \$5.00. Prepaid to station or post office. John A. Wright, Meyronne, Sask.

PLANTS—TOMATOES, CELERY, CAULIFLOWER, cabbage; also trees of any kind and perennials. Send \$1.00 for 18 varieties finest flowering plants for spring blooming and price list. Phone 80, Greenhouses, Wolseley, Sask.

TWO DOZEN IMPROVED NATIVE GOOSEBERRIES, sure fruit on open prairie, and two dozen good rhubarb roots, \$4.00. Frank Vrabetz, Fenwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 50 for \$1.15, 100, \$2.30, 500 for \$10. Cash with order. Guaranteed to arrive in a No. 1 condition. John T. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST—DAHLIAS, gladioli, peonies, shrubs, hardy perennials, Burpee's sweet peas. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, DUNLAP, 100, \$2.50; raspberry canes, 100, \$3.00; black currants, rhubarb, 10c. each; poplar and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, 100, \$3.50; June variety, 100, \$2.00; postpaid. No complaints in three years' shipments. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man.

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN WITH HEDGES—Lilacs, purple, very hardy, grow ten feet high; 15-inch shrubs, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

PINE GROVE NURSERY, STEVENSON BROS., Morden, Man., growers of hardy fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers. Write for catalogue.

STRAWBERRIES—NEWCOMBE'S NORTHERN plants give best results on prairies. Dunlap, \$2.50; Progressive, \$4.50. Latham raspberries, \$5.50. Postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta.

HARDY ACCLIMATED STRAWBERRY plants—Everbearing, \$3.00 per 100; Senator Dunlap, \$2.50 per 100; postpaid. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C.

JUNE-BEARING STRAWBERRIES, TWO hardest varieties, \$2.50 hundred. Latham raspberries, most successfully grown, \$5.00 hundred. H. Smith, Lydiatt, Man.

SELLING—CHAMPION AND PROGRESSIVE everbearing strawberries, 70c. dozen; \$4.75 100; delivered. B. Garand, 215½ Berry, Norwood, Man.

MANITOBA, HARDY, HEAVY-YIELDING strawberry plants. Everbearing, \$4.00; Burrill and Dunlap, \$2.50 per 100, postpaid. John E. Heaman, Hargrave, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—POPPY SEED, LARGE, SINGLE, mauve; originally from France; packet 10c. Cosmos, mixed, 10c. M. Fries, Old Wives, Sask.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR MAPLE TREES, four to seven feet, \$10 hundred. T. L. Merriman, Springdale, Sask.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS, DOZEN \$2.40, postpaid. Beaver Lodge Nursery, 748 10th Street, Brandon, Man.

RASPBERRY ROOTS, CLIMATIZED, \$1.50 100, postpaid. Order early. Clarke Rathwell, Riddpath, Sask.

ROSE TREES, THREE FOR A DOLLAR, LIVE outside the year round. George Keeble, P.O. Box 1139, Brandon, Man.

RASPBERRIES—ST. REGIS (EVERBEARING), Latham, large, lat. 12, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Cunningham, Warren, Man.

SELLING—HERBERT RASPBERRY CANES, \$3.00 for 100. Elva Thornborough, Glenora, Man.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.50 per 100, prepaid. Thos. A. Phillips, Myrtle, Man.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, EVERBEARING, \$4.15, postage extra. Fowell, Carroll, Man.

RASPBERRY CANES, 75c. A DOZEN; 50 FOR \$2.00. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP. tomist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg.

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MARCONI THREE-TUBE RADIO, TUBES, head-phones and loud speaker, and "B" batteries. A distance getter. First \$75 takes it. F. Hibbert, Box 20, Dysart, Sask.

RADIOLA REGENAFLEX AND RADIOLA IIIA complete, at half cost price. Guaranteed good as new. B. F. Ems, Blumenhof, Sask.

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BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50, LARGE BUNDIE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreary, Chatham, Ont.

SOLICITORS

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HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

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WE BUY OR SELL UNITED GRAIN GROWERS shares. Clifton C. Cross and Co., Regina.

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GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale.

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E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 50c; Spread Leaf, 55c; Rouge, Quessel, Haubour, 65c; Quessel, Perfum d'Italie, 75c; Spread Leaf, 85c per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

WASHING MACHINES

SELLING—POWER WASHER, GOOD CONDITION, cash, \$25. Mrs. J. Carroll, Girvin, Sask.

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

Potatoes Wanted

Highest prices paid for car lots of good white potatoes. Write, wire or phone.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Potatoes and Eggs Wanted

Highest market prices paid. Sacks supplied on request at 5c per sack.

Our shippers receive these good prices:

HENS, over 6 lbs., fat, 21-23c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c

Young Roosters 22-23c

Ducks 22-23c

Turkeys, 13-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c

No. 2 and under-weight stock. Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Phone, 15236.

Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

Price of Wheat!

—too high or too low now?

Some of the trade are inclined to believe that higher prices will be seen for grain, while others predict lower prices but what you want to know is—what's ahead of market now.

Weekly Bulletins issued by us enjoy an international reputation because of remarkable way in which they correctly interpret trend of grain prices. Our analyses of price making factors predict coming moves.

Free Copy of "Profits in Secure Them" and sample copy of recent Bulletin sent on request. Send for same NOW!

Grain Dealers Advisory Bureau

Dept. WGR

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Co-op. Accepts Pool Offer

Continued from Page 53

handle pool grain Mr. Maharg continued: "That is the position you are in with separate institutions. It is very easy to say that if we were together we would be stronger. The old line companies are not going to lie down. In having the co-operative company between line companies and it, the pool, has the strongest grain company in the world acting as a buffer. You have an invincible combination with a scientific pool and a strong company to act as a buffer between the pool and the interests on one hand and the pool and difficulties in the country on the other."

In reply to a question Mr. Maharg stressed the point that the arrangements between the pool and the Co-op. had been of great assistance to the pool in making its arrangements for handling with the line companies.

N. B. Williams, Abernethy, was, he explained, in a unique position in that he was neither a farmer, a contract signer nor a member of the Grain Growers' Association. He was of the opinion that nothing would hurt the pool more than silly sentimentalism. The grain trade was not worrying about the possibility of the amalgamation, for nothing would suit it better than to get the poolers into a place where it could get its hooks in to them. In the two organizations working together the farmers had a combination that no one could trim. On the horizon he had but one vision, and that was to see the two companies together. The contract had two years to go and after the next sign-up, if there was no falling off, the sale should go through.

President Mills Reviews Offer

President W. C. Mills gave the concluding address from the directors. At the beginning of the sessions, he said, he had been fearful of undue haste, but the meeting had settled down and they had heard a sane and constructive debate. The question was the biggest thing that any body of farmers in the province had been called upon to decide. There were over 28,000 shareholders in the company. It should get credit for the way it had improved conditions in the grain trade. The old line companies knew that the two farmers' companies were working together. This year they were working under an arrangement to handle the grain of the pool at cost, and on 35,000,000 bushels every cent above the net cost of handling would go back to the poolers.

Mr. Mills held that what was at stake was the vested interests of the shareholders in the Co-op. He quoted figures to show that only 30 per cent. of the shareholders had attended local meetings, that 19 per cent. had voted for and 8 per cent. against the sale. There was, therefore, danger of the forcing of the question before their being ready. He would like to see the companies come together gradually until they were completely merged.

"I think the offer is defective in respect to the cash payment and in its arbitration features," he contended. "The arbitrators are bound by the terms of the offer to make no allowance for goodwill or for the earning capacity of the terminals. When this movement takes place I would like to see it done in such a manner that no one could say that his equity had not been protected. I believe the pool is here to stay, but I am not at present in favor of the sale because I believe the movement is precipitous. After all they are your own elevators, but under this arrangement you will disturb the whole situation and pay \$10,000,000 for doing it. The same advantages can be secured by avoiding this disturbance. As president of this company I am willing to do anything to help the pool. I have asked the pool board to discuss the matter of alternatives, but they feel they are tied down by the resolution passed at their last annual meeting. I only hope that whatever you do when you vote that it will prove to be the right and proper thing."

Delegates Speak For and Against

C. D. Latta, Govan, supported the sale and said that one of his reasons

was to eliminate the competition and jealousy that existed between the two systems. Out of an acreage of 9,500,000 acres signed up over 6,000,000 were at Co-op. points, yet 40,000,000 bushels of pool wheat went through line elevators. The loss on this had been about \$1,000,000, which had gone to swell the profits of private concerns. Another reason was that they were living in an age of concentration, and in this the farmers should not be behind. He affirmed that in his opinion many farm leaders were completely out of touch with farmer psychology.

Delegate Kemper, of South Forks, said that by the end of the present pool period \$5,000,000 would have been paid on the deal. Non-pool shareholders would get the money they had invested five times over.

A. Baynton, Carlton, was pleased to note that the speakers were getting into the depth of the matter. Among the shareholders were 8,000 or 10,000 non-poolers. It was not fair to these men to sell out at less than full value. The company had built up goodwill which had a value, and the terms of the offer showed that the pool did not want to pay for it. He favored conserving the pool money at this time and letting the matter of sale wait until after the next sign-up.

M. L. Bristow, mover of the resolution of acceptance, said that the situation of a few years ago found the farmers' marketing system inadequate. Then they organized the pool. The pool had contract signers whom it must satisfy. They wanted their own facilities. The pool, therefore, came to the Co-op. with its offer. It had been building elevators of its own but had duplicated Co-op. elevators at only 18 points. They wanted to adopt a consistent policy of providing elevators and felt that this could be done with full control of the farmers' elevators now in operation. The offer was, he thought, a fair and equitable one.

Rumors had been circulated, said Mr. Bristow, that the pool directors were not unanimously behind the offer. To offset this he read the following resolution that had been passed on Saturday morning by the pool board:

"Whereas, certain statements have been circulated regarding the attitude of this board of directors in connection with the offer to purchase the elevator system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which lead to confuse the issue, this board places itself on record as being unanimously behind the offer to purchase the said system as submitted to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, on March 6, 1926, and is of the opinion that the acceptance of this offer by the said company is in the best interests of the development of co-operative marketing in the province of Saskatchewan."

Recorded Ballot Vote

Dr. Hopkins briefly supported the resolution, which he had seconded. The vote was taken by ballot, but each delegate was instructed to write his name and the name of his local on the back of his ballot paper. These are recorded in the files of the company so that any local can find out how its delegate cast his vote. While the scrutineers were counting the ballot the delegates relaxed from the strain of the two-days tension by engaging in friendly chats and community singing. The announcement of the result was greeted by prolonged cheering. L. G. Parker, Valjean, who had taken a prominent part in the debate in favor of the sale, moved a vote of thanks to the officials and directors of the company for the efficient manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company for 15 years. The step the company was taking was but another in the economic emancipation of the farmer, he said, and was necessary in the evolution of his marketing efforts. Several jumped to their feet to second

The market news, which appears regularly on this page, has been dropped from this issue in order to make room for the full report of the very important meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., which took place on the eve of going to press. In the succeeding issue the market page will resume its own place.

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After You Get the Separator

Here is the most unusual offer ever heard of. We will send the famous STOCKHOLM Cream Separator—Sweden's masterpiece—direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we have the greatest confidence in the world in the STOCKHOLM—because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the STOCKHOLM and we want to prove it to you. Use the machine as your own. Compare it with any other separator made. Put it to every possible test before you decide to keep it.



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the motion, which was carried with cheers. Then there was a rush for the evening trains to get back to the farms and on with the work of producing another crop.

Livestock Pool Developments

United Livestock Growers report that following the movement in Alberta establishing a pool system of marketing cattle on a contract basis and the recent move in Saskatchewan along the same lines, it is of interest to note that the movement has now spread to Manitoba, where several dis-

tricts have signified their intention of organizing livestock shipping associations on a contract basis. Amongst the most recent districts to take action along this line are Darlingford, Minto, McCreary and Roblin. The Darlingford association, it is understood, has already applied to the government for incorporation papers, and the other three points will likely do so very shortly, the expectation being that after seeding they will make a thorough canvass for contract signers and have everything in good shape to handle the fall run of cattle. Without doubt this is the start of what will eventually develop into a provincial livestock shipping organization. The next step, of course, would be the consolidation of the three provincial organizations and the directing of sales through one channel.

Mothers, Do This—

**When the Children Cough, Rub
Musterole on Throats and Chests**

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then's when you're glad to have a jar of Musterole to give prompt relief. It does not blister.

As first aid, Musterole is excellent. Keep a jar ready for instant use.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

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Asthma, Bronchitis,
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The most widely-used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croup. The little lamp vaporizes the remedy while the patient sleeps.

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ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain.
How To Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Screenings



"Yelp! Bang! Bang! Bow-wow! Bang! Biff!"
"Great Scott! What's that?"
"Only one of the wireless scare-crows!"—Passing Show (London).

A newly-married woman was shopping, and was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"Don't you think these eggs are very small?" she said critically.

"I do," answered the grocer, "but that's the kind the farmer sends me. They are fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the shopper, "that's the trouble with those farmers. They're so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon."

A married couple were knocked down by a motor car. The car dashed away. The police arrived and found the couple bursting with indignation.

"Do you know the number of the car?" asked the policeman.

"Yes," replied the husband, "by a strange coincidence, the first two numbers formed my age and the second two the age of my wife."

"John," said the wife, "we will let the matter drop at once."

Hubby had fallen down the steps and his wife was anxiously bending over him.

"Oh, Tom, did you miss a step?" she enquired with much concern.

"No," he growled, "I hit 'em all."

Miligan: "If I be after leaving security equal to what I take away, will ye trust me till nixt wake?"

Sands, the grocer: "Certainly."

Miligan: "Well, thin, sell me two av thim hams an' kape wan av thim till I come again."

"Did you make these biscuits, darling?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, don't make any more, sweetheart."

"Why?"

"Because, honey, you are too light for such heavy work."

Farmer: "I'll give you \$4.00 a day if you'll dig potatoes for me."

Bum: "Nothin' doin! You're the guy who planted 'em, and you know where to find 'em."

"Ma, teacher's awful mean."

"Hush, my son, you shouldn't say that."

"Well, she is. What do you think? She borrowed my knife to sharpen a pencil to give me a bad mark."

"Hey, boy," said the motorist, "I want some gasoline. Get a move on you. You'll never get anywhere in this world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young, I pushed and that got me where I am."

"Well, boss," said the boy, "I reckon as how you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop of gas in the place."

The crowd roared.
"What did he do?" asked the girl at the ball game.

"Made a hit."

"I can see he made a hit, but what did he do to make such a hit?" demanded the girl.

The doctor was examining school children. One youngster was under weight.

"You don't drink milk?"

"Nope."

"Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?"

"Nope. We ain't got hardly enough milk for the hogs."

"Say, ain't you de feller vat I met in Philadelphia?"

"Philadelphia? I ain't never been dere."

"Vell, neider have I. I guess it must have been two odder fellers."

Young Vigor to Old Folks



"My nerves were unstrung and I used to tremble all over. Lay awake at night; rose exhausted each morning. Tanlac restored health and appetite. I am 71, but now eat and work as well as 20 years ago." Harry Johnson, 53 Elm St., Windsor, Ont.

One of Tanlac's greatest blessings is the new life and vigor it brings to old folks. Every day men and women up in the seventies and eighties thank us for Tanlac's wondrous benefits.

Tanlac is a natural tonic, made from roots, barks and rare herbs. Harmless to man or child. It cleans the blood, stirs up the liver and puts digestive organs in working order.

If your body is weak and run-down, if you lack ambition, can't eat or sleep, you'll be delighted with Tanlac's results. Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation.

SLUGGISHNESS

Soft mind and body points to deranged Kidneys. Gin Pills will restore the Kidneys to normal action and guard against more serious diseases.

GIN PILLS

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Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable rupture system is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous system will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 369C Collings Building, Watertown, N.Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

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